The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,438.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
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First insertion	Rs 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870	
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Galle	26
,, Rutnagherry	19	,, Negapatam	28
,, Vingorla	19	,, Madras	31
,, Carwar	20	February	
,, Mangalore	21	,, Coconada	2
,, Cannanore	22	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	22	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	22	,, Gopalpore	4
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	5
,, Tuticorin	24	Arrive Calcutta	6
,, Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander Turner, will be despatched on the 17th January 1870 at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(The sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new iron steamer DANUBE, 569 tons net register, Charles Mann, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 15 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on this voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 10th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 72 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

NOTICE.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the premises.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS;
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star. Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 14th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
11th January 1870.

TO LET, GODOWNS and STABLES.—Airy and commodious STABLES close to Elphinstone Circle, having a large sweet water well in the compound. Also two GODOWNS to accommodate about 700 and 300 packages.—Apply at 107, Mody Street, to MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Baboola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 60 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month.

12th January 1870.

DOG MISSING.—REWARD.—Strayed on TUESDAY Evening, the 11th instant, from Breach Candy, a SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, of a light tan colour, with short cropped ears, white breast, and black nose. Whoever brings him to Mr. Westropp's bungalow, Malabar Hill, or gives correct information as to where the Terrier now is, will receive a reward.

13th January, 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1869 have THIS DAY been posted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 12th January 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM McINTYRE in and relating to the business of Civil Engineers and Contractors, carried on by the undersigned, Robert Brown, deceased, and the said William McIntyre in co-partnership, under the Style or Firm of Glover & Co., CEASED as from the 9th day of DECEMBER 1869.

THOS. C. GLOVER.
A. C. GEDDES.

Bombay, 13th January 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

COLLARD AND COLLARD GRAND PIANOFORTE.

A MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT, of powerful tone and exquisite touch, made expressly to order for India, of solid Mahogany with Brass Corners, Metal Pin Plate, and thoroughly secured throughout, it is equal to the finest Concert Piano, such an instrument is seldom imported into India.

The Piano to be seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s New Pianoforte Saloon, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MAHIM GREAT FAIR.

On SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY next, SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BE RUN between Marine Lines, Churney Road, Grant Road, Dadur and Mahim. For particulars see Handbills and Advertisement at Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 13th January 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, in accordance with the Notice given in the "Government Gazette" of the 24th November last, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI of 1863, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon:—Artificial Flowers, Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons, Old Wearing Apparel, Chlorodyne, Iron Ware, Candles, Cardamums, Coarse Rice, Flannel, Perfumery, Cajoo Liquor, Tinto Wine in barrels, Brandy in ditto, Colored Globe Lamps, and miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within (3) three days from the day of sale.

N. DANIELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 11th January 1870.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD, opposite Sir Jamsetjee's Hospital.—On THURSDAY, the 27th January, at 4 P.M. Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of Mooljee Boga and Vrizbhookan Sunkerlall, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Govindram Heerjee Patell Colay Bhindidue and Anajee bin Toolsajee, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement or a four-storied dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, at Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Sir Jamsetjee's Hospital, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, containing by admeasurement 81½ feet in length and 22 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Parell Road, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anajee Toolsajee Patell, on or towards the south by passage and the property of Cooverjee Pragjee.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF PART OF THE RAICHORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY the 1st February, the portion of the RAICHORE EXTENSION between Sholapoor and Goolburga will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

On and after that date PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC will be booked between Goolburga, Goodoor, Dooduch and Khurrabgaum and all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway. A Time Table of Trains will shortly be published.

Rates, Fares and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the convenience of the Public a Travellers' Bungalow is being erected by Government at Goolburga. If this should not be finished by the 1st February the Company will provide, at a small charge per day, temporary accommodation in Tents and the services of a Messman for Travellers until the completion of the Bungalow.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1870.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JET WARE, a large assortment to select from. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 | Pit .... ,, 1

ON SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1870.

GREAT SUCCESS and THIRD NIGHT of BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE GREEN BUSHES.

Act 1st.
Ireland, on the Galway Coast........1745.
Act 2nd.
America, Valley of the Mississippi........1747.
Act 3rd.
Ireland—The Hill of Howth, Dublin City.....1748.

NEXT PERFORMANCE
TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1870,
ON WHICH OCCASION
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
WILL APPEAR, FOLLOWED BY
THE BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF
CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER.

RESERVED SEATS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
Mysteriously Grand Scientific
ENTERTAINMENT.
Particulars in a few days.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are open till 31st January 1870, after which date they will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

No. 23, Shamajee Husajee Street, Bombay, 4th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.

The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank, convened for this day, was ADJOURNED till 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February 1870.

H. G. DUNLOP,
V. J. SUNKERSET,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE,
} Liquidators.

30 Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th January 1870.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton,
Messrs, MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester,
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE NORMAL COLLEGE.—In connection with the above Establishment a YOUNG LADIES' MODEL SCHOOL will be OPENED on MONDAY, January 17th, 1870, in which a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches of a thoroughly sound and liberal Education will be given on the most recent and scientific principles—

The course of instruction comprises:—

English Grammar and Composition.
Guzerathi do. do.
Marathi do. do.
Latin do. do.
French do. do.
German do. do.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History—English, Indian, Persian, Roman and Grecian.
Elocution.
Natural Philosophy and Common Science.
Algebra and Euclid.
Geography—Political and Physical.
Use of the Globes and Map-drawing.
Drawing—Free-hand, Perspective, Model, Landscape and Figure-drawing.
Music—Vocal and Instrumental.
Needlework—Ornamental and Plain.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., can be obtained from

MISS RICHMOND,
Lady Superintendent, Normal College.

Sonapore Street, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1870.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD
FRUIT MARKET, GRAND ENTRANCE,
JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER,
ESPLANADE.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of various Patterns in Mahogany Cases; Waiters of sizes; Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks; Ice Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers, Best Mahogany Toilet Glasses of sizes, assorted Musical Boxes; German silver single Horse Harness; Birds' and Parrots' Cages; Railway Wrappers; Velvet, Brussels, and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

PERFUMERY, SCENT, &c.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Codliver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet, Bon-Bons for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.

OILMAN-STORE MART.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a fresh and large Stock of OILMAN-STORE and PRESERVED PROVISIONS; the particulars are as follows:—

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Crystallized Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Normandy Pippins, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Peel, Plum Pudding Cosaques, or Cracker Bon-Bons, Finest Isinglass, French Truffles, Table Salt, Carraway Seed, Honey in bottle, French Plum Candles, Sardine Knives, Dried Herbs, French Paté de Foie Gras, Truffles, Dried Ox Tongues, Chocolate and Cocoa Milk, &c., &c., &c.

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered, and Red Herrings, Sardines, Hareng à la Sardine, &c., &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial, Hot Mixed, Onion, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German, Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, &c., &c.

BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.

PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calves' foot and Sheep-foot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine Fruits, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCES.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.

ESSENCES.—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Celery, Ratafia, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Sage.

CHEESE, FRENCH BUTTER, BACON—Fresh, of choicest quality.

DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps's Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, Cornflour, &c., &c.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONERY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely palatable and pleasant.

TEA, COFFEE and SUGAR, in great variety.

N.B.—All up-country orders executed promptly, with strictest care and attention and at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford Fruit Market.
GRAND ENTRANCE—JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER,
ESPLANADE.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, 19TH & 21ST JAN.

Mr. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the

DISTINGUISHED ELECTRICIAN
AND
ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST,
PROFESSOR BUSHELL,

Who, having recently returned from England after an absence of three years, will appear on the above dates in his

NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, European or Eurasian, to take charge of a little girl.—Address O. P. Q., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY wishes for her EUROPEAN NURSE an engagement to accompany a Lady and Children to England, either in February or March next.—Address A. B., care of the Printer, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .... (Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, ... Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,, ... ,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,, ... ,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale........Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale........White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.		Pts. Rs. as.	
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.		Pts. Rs. as.	
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	,,	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	,,	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	,,	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN........Green capsule	,,	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule	,,	15	8	9	0
MEDOC ......White capsule	,,	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	,,	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	,,	4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	,,	1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafite	,,	1 ,,	,, 25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10 ,,	,,	1 ,,	,, 30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red ,,	,,	2 ,,	,, 23	,,
Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,, 26	,,
Robertson's blue seal	,,	1 ,,	,, 16	,,

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
1, Oak Lane, Fort.

Brandy, Hennessy's	per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Do. Martell's	,,	,, 22	8
Do. Pinet Castillon	,,	,, 22	0
Claret, Kay-Cannon	,,	,, 16	0
Do. Chateau de Frands	,,	,, 14	0
Do. St. Estèphe	,,	,, 12	0
Vermouth Noilly Pratt	,,	,, 15	0

New supplies shortly expected by Amanda, Atlantique, Monarchy, Comete.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	......	Rs. 27
CLARET LEOVILLE	,,	......	17
,, MOUTON	,,	......	17
,, LARMONT	,,	......	15
,, St. JULIEN	,,	......	10
CHABLIS	,,	......	17
BARSAC	,,	......	17
WHISKEY, Irish	,,	......	10
,, Scotch	,,	......	18
CURACAO	,,	......	15
MARASCHINO	,,	......	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	,,	......	24
,, ,,	Per 2 dozen pints	......	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

Mr. J. NEUBERG
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

In Quarts	at Rs. 6 per single dozen.
In Pints	,, 4 ,,
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts...	,, 23 per cask.
,, ,, 8 ,, pts...	,, 28 ,,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT by CAMERON & SAUNDERS and by F. FRIEND & Co., in Pints.

In Quarts	at Rs. 6 per single dozen.
In Pints	,, 4 ,,
In Casks containing 4 doz. qts...	,, 23 per Cask.
,, ,, 8 ,, pts...	,, 28 ,,

SHERRY WINE
direct from Xeres.

To close consignment......at Rs. 15 per doz.

REAL OLD PORT WINE
by direct importation from Oporto.

A pure and sound Wine, specially adapted for Invalids ......at Rs. 24 per doz.

CLARET

Medoc Vieux in	quarts	at Rs.	10 per doz.
Ditto ditto	pints	,,	6 ,,
St. Estèphe	quarts	,,	13 ,,
Margaux	quarts	,,	16 ,,

5 per cent discount on taking 10 doz.

J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER,

Adapted for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke with and without Hot Water Attachments.

No. 6	Rs. 80 each.
,, 7	,, 100 ,,
,, 8	,, 120 ,,
,, 9	,, 140 ,,

These prices include all the necessary Cooking Utensils, Smoke Pipe and Elbow.

A separate charge for Hot Water Attachment with No. 8 only.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL STEAMER.

Prime York Hams in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon on Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese on Cut.

Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
,,	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S
CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit			Cash.	
32	0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28	0
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35	0
39	0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35	0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry..	38	0
42	0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39	0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40	0
45	0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40	0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.			Cash.	
36	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0

STILL HOCKS.

*20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0
36	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32	0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23	0
29	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
33	0	Winningen ditto 1862	20	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24	0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.			Cash.	
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beycheville	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Lafitte	25	0
30	0	Chateau Latour	26	0
34	0	Chateau Margaux	28	0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42	0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36	0
*42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20	0	White Capsule	16	0
25	0	Red Capsule	20	0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.		Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.	
20	0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18	0
20	0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18	0
26	0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22	0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24	0
30	0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27	0
32	0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29	0
33	0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30	0
33	0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30	0
36	0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32	0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45	0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.	
18	0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine	16	0
24	0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21	0
30	0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27	0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.			Cash.	
29	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27	0
32	0	+ Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0
40	0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36	0

+ This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.			Cash.	
28	0	Sauterne ...18 &	24	0
34	0	Grand Sauterne	30	0
42	0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36	0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20	0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18	0
22	0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20	0
		Hollands Gin		
20	0	Whiskey, Scotch	18	0
*22	0	Whiskey, Irish	20	0
*20	0	Orange Bitters	17	0
22	0	Jamaica Rum	20	0
20	0	Ginger Wine	17	0
22	0	Vermouth	19	0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

*Curaçoa	35	0
Maraschino de Zara	37	0
Noyeau	35	0
Cherry Brandy	18	0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

82	0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28	0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18	0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16	0
*18	0	Marsala Z	16	0
*22	0	Marsala X	20	0
25	0	Dry Bucellas Z	22	8
28	0	Dry Bucellas X	25	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
PAYNE AND Co.'s
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC
"GREEN VINE LEAF,"
Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage. Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and varied assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN. SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

'UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
(Extractum Carnis Liebig.)

Imported by every OVERLAND MAIL at the following
REDUCED RATES.

	1 oz. bottle.	2oz. jars.	4oz. jars.	½ lb. jars.	1 lb. jars
Cash	Rs. 1-0	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 3-6	Rs. 6-12	Rs. 12-8
Credit	1-3	2-4	3-12	7-8	14-0

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this the ONLY preparation AUTHORISED to bear its name by the Inventor, BARON LIEBIG, as there are sold others of inferior strength and quality, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

Traders and large Consumers can be supplied on liberal terms by the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

HUMMUM STREET.
"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product
OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.
(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	,,	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	,,	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	,,	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	,,	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	,,	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY ...	,,	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

CHAMPAGNE.
(JULES MUMM'S.)

Particular attention is requested to the name of JULES MUMM. This splendid brand, admitted by all real connoisseurs to be unequalled by any Champagne imported into India, is sold for Cash only at the following prices:—

One case of one dozen Quarts	Rs. 34
One case of two dozen Pints	,, 36

Other eminent French Brands, in Original Cases, are supplied at the lowest possible prices, leaving a merely marginal profit, for cash purchasers only.

PERRIER JOUET'S
GIESLER'S.
MOETH AND CANDONS.'
KLASEREI'S "LA PRINCESSE,"
(eminently a Lady's Wine,)
VEUVE CLICQUOT,

And others, all of which are imported in the

ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES,

as bottled by the vineyard owners, whose world-known names are the best guarantee of the purity and excellence of these glorious Wines of the Champagne country of France, and whose extensive cellars are truly reserve stocks of any and of every buyer who may choose to take large quantities. It may be added that the growers do not sell their best wines unless bottled by themselves, the bottles bearing their brands.

SOUNDY & Co. do not import the Brands of London Bottlers of Brandy, nor of Champagne, nor of Clarets; S. & Co.'s wines are received direct from the growers, without the intervention of any third party, and consequently the brands can be guaranteed as

GENUINE CHAMPAGNES IN ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES.

N. B. Particular notice should be taken of the Brands on the extracted Corks.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

LONDON PRICES,
With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure

In per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suit the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,
TWO PATTERNS
Plain and Fluted.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., each Rs. 1-0.

CRUET STANDS,

Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and serviceable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 2

SPOONS AND FORKS.
(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK.)
PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN	Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY	100
Complete Half set of KING'S	115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-Silvered	Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked	120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly	32

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

PATENT CUTLERY.

A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery.

The complete set, Rs. 49-12.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.
TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER, SUGAR BASIN.
From Rs. 90 the set.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR,
WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.
The best manufactured, Rs. 60

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 13 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PARELL.—The SALE will be resumed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, and will continue each successive day until the whole be concluded, Sale commencing at or shortly after 12 Noon. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenters' tools, paint, pitch, oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues detailing and describing each lot, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Stores are on view.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, with little business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	985
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	605
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	535
500	1,800	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	960
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	240
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
22	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,350
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
[illegible]	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13¼	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
...			East India Bank's	15—1[illegible]
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68¾	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	520
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	222

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th January, 1870.

Open 311 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	38,420 2 11
Merchandise	56,122 3 7
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,013 2 0
Electric Telegraph	365 0 0
Total Rs.	95,920 8 6

Corresponding week in January, 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.	
Coaching	48,590 2 5
Merchandise	31,664 6 5
Back Bay Earth Trains	8,419 15 4
Electric Telegraph	675 1 9
Total Rs.	89,349 9 11
Increase	6,570 14 7

CALCUTTA.—8TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—The market was quiet, but prices continue firm. Some 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-12 and 94-14, or 5-4 to 5-2 discount, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-0 and 113-2.

Small amounts of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures obtained Rs. 105-8 and 105-9.

The transactions reported in Bank of Bengal shares were at from Rs. 1,450 to 1,460.

A few National Bank shares sold at Rs. 133.

£700, East India Railway Stock, were purchased yesterday at Rs. 242 per £20.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Paske, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dhurmshall, (Punjaub.)
Deey, Major, 14th Regiment M. N. I., on furlough, from Mangalore.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Roha-Ustumee.
Wavell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Clutterbuck, Capt., 29th Punjaub Infantry, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Guise, Ensign, 3rd Regiment, to join, to Dugshaie.
Fox, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Battye, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Jacob, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Whitaker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Sawbridge, Captain, H. M.'s 24th Regiment, to Secundrabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant B. H. Russell, General List, Bengal Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made for services in Abyssinia:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Davis, of the Public Works Department, to be Deputy Commissary.

Sub-Conductor, Smith, of the Adjutant General's Department, to be Conductor.

Serjeant W. Spencer, of the Quartermaster General's Department, to be Sub-Conductor.

Erratum.—In General Order No. 821, dated 8th December 1869, granting Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., furlough for two years, the words "to Europe" should be omitted.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Bates, Staff Corps, has elected the Furlough Rules of 1868.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the 4th January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant George Coussmaker, and Lieutenant Henry John Stock.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the 1st January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major John Ashburner, and Major Robert Deey Hassard.

Colonel Adams, 49th Foot, commanded the Deesa Brigade from the 3rd to the 22nd November, in succession to General Taylor, deceased.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Swamee Churundee, No. 340, is reverted to his grade of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.

The services of Major W. Bennerman, Acting Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major W. A. Baynon, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Jeypore, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following acting promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Magazine Serjeant Augustus Harman to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 31st December 1869, vice Johnson, deceased.

The Rules for the supervision of prostitutes framed under Act III. of 1867, are hereby extended to a radius of three miles from the limits of the Deolalee Cantonment.

The Government of India have ruled (with reference to G. G. O. No. 79 of 1869) that in future, when an officer of a British Regiment in India is promoted to a Battalion of of the same Regiment at Home, and exchanges so as to admit of his remaining at the same station, the officer who goes home in his place is allowed a free passage to England. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has also been pleased to rule that officers promoted from one Battalion to another of the same Regiment shall, in future, be considered as moving on duty.

It has been decided by the Government of India that a Medical Officer directed to afford medical aid to a Regiment during the period the Medical Officer of the Regiment may be sick, shall receive the allowance (viz., Rs. 100 per mensem if in charge of the whole Corps; Rs. 75 per mensem if of a Wing only) laid down in G. G. O. No. 269 of 1867, for the whole period he may hold such extra charge, the actual incumbent being reduced to his grade pay, after the lapse of one month from the date of his being placed on the sick list.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, Acting First Assistant to the Collector of Canara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Canara District.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, to act as Judge and Session Judge of Tanna during the absence of Mr. A. Bosanquet on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J. E. Murphy, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Azum Bhaoo Ramchunder, Acting First Karkoom of Talooka Callian, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna District.

Rao Saheb Murgoonathaya Shantaya, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Mootihebal, has been allowed sick leave from 13th August 1869 to 21st January 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, Acting Collector of Nassick, will, on being relieved by Mr. Erskine, act, as a temporary measure, as Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Nassick.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary B. H. Cooke, No. 62, is appointed to the charge of the Sehwan Dispensary, vice Lawrence, removed, at his own request, to other duty.

The appointment of Azum Mukoondrao Krishna, First Carcoon of Panwell, as a Municipal Commissioner of that town, is cancelled.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. T. Welsh, M.D., Superintendent of Vaccination, Rewa Kanta, and in Medical Charge of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, are placed, at that officer's own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. W. E. Hilliard, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Belgaum and Dharwar, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Mr. J. W. Hadow is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 9th of December 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, Collector and Magistrate, Canara, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, extension of leave for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to their duty:—

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Collector and Magistrate, Poona, on expiration of leave.
Mr. A. R. Macdonald, on expiration of leave.
Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, on expiration of leave.
Mr. W. Ramsay, on 1st January 1870, via Southampton.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb, on expiration of leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., V. C., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar, from Mr. M. S. Dooley, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 20th December 1869.

Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, passed an examination in the Gujarati language according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, on the 23rd December 1869.

Captain C. Mant, R E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Kolapoor, from Mr. F. B. Walker, on the afternoon of the 31st December 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. G. B. Streeten, M.A., Chaplain of Neemuch, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee.

The Reverend C. Walford, M.A., is confirmed in the appointment of Chaplain of Kurrachee.

The Reverend P. H. LeFeuvre, B.A., is appointed Chaplain of Neemuch.

The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, B.A., is appointed, on his return to the Presidency, to do duty at the Cathedral.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th December 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

Royal (Bombay) Artillery.—Captain W. D. deVitre to be Major, from the 11th of December 1869.

Captain F. Swanson to be Major, from the 11th of December 1869.

Royal (Bengal) Engineers—Lieutenant T. T. Carter to be Captain, from the 11th of December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon Major E. C. Thorp, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to the joint medical charge of Simla, in succession to Surgeon Lees, whose term of that appointment expires on the 2nd proximo.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. B. Graham, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Chalmers, appointed to a civil department. Dated 21st December 1869.

Lieutenant H. S. Williamson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Graham, promoted. Dated 21st December 1869.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain C. O. W. Apperley is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on his promotion to Captain. Dated 20th December 1869.

5th Native Infantry.—Captain H. A. Lewes, officiating Wing Officer, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Allan, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 20th December 1869.

13th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Wilmer, from 1st Wing Subaltern 45th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Bingham, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 21st December 1869.

Lieutenant Wilmer will continue to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

32nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. C. S. Jackson is permitted to relinquish the appointment of officiating Quartermaster, and to revert to his permanent appointment of 1st Wing Subaltern to the corps. Dated 20th December 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain G. L. Engstrom, (5th Brigade), to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H. St. J. C. Bowen, (H Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Calcutta, from the 16th November to the 15th December, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant G. F. D. Sutton (deceased), (No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade,) to port of embarkation, from the 15th July to the 7th August, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot.—Captain J. F. Whitworth, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted to this Officer in G. O. C. C. of the 14th instant, p. 540.]

11th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign G. C. K. Baldwin, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon D. J. Canny, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (1st Battalion)—Ensign N. P. Dunne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant C. F. Barnardiston, to Bombay, from the 15th December 1869 to the 15th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Ensign A. W. C. Bell, to Poona, from the 9th November 1869 to the 7th January 1870, on private affairs.

77th Foot.—Ensign H. D. Hutchinson, (2nd Wing Subaltern 40th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 1st January to the 1st July 1870, to study the native languages.

79th Foot.—Captain J. M. McNair, to remain in England, pending orders to join the regimental depot, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. of the 31st January 1868, p. 39.

105th Foot.—Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, to Bombay, from the 14th December 1869 to the 13th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major E. P. Lloyd, on private affairs, from the 31st December 1869 to the 31st January 1870, in extension.

Madras Staff Corps.—Captain G. Rowlandson, (1st Wing Subaltern 10th Madras Native Infantry,) for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before the Presidency medical board.

Late 54th Native Infantry.—Captain J. G. Barlow, (attached to the 2nd Native Infantry,) to remain in Calcutta, as a special case, from the 20th December 1869 to the 20th April 1870, to study the native languages.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th December 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Angus, Staff Corps, is transferred from Darjeeling to Morar, for duty.

Major A C. Bunbury, Staff Corps, is transferred from Berhampore to Jubbulpore, for duty.

The general leave granted to Lieutenant H. J. Woodward, 104th Foot, (Instructor of Musketry,) by G. O. C. C. 18th June 1869, page 257, is hereby cancelled, that Officer not having availed himself of it.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

3rd Foot.—Lieutenant G. S. Carr, 1st Battalion.
3rd Foot.—Lieutenant W. Moyers, 2nd Battalion.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

58th Foot.—Ensign Richard B. Harrison to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Whitmore, deceased. Dated 1st December 1869.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—Royal (Madras) Artillery—Captain R. C. Henchy to be Major, from the 8th June 1869.

Royal (Bengal) Engineers.—Lieutenant L. Conway Gordon to be Captain, from the 11th December 1869.

1st Battalion 6th Foot.—Lieutenant D. B. Moriarty to be Captain, from the 19th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Walter M. Robinson, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 20th December 1869.

Major E. O'B. Horsford, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Mooltan, for general duty.

Major G. A. Galloway, late 1st European Light Cavalry, is transferred from Barrackpore to Morar, for general duty.

Captain A. F Jones, General List, Infantry, whose services have been recently placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is posted to do duty with the 37th Native Infantry at Dinapore.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the present cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—

Lieutenant J. H. Stratton, "C" Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A.

Lieutenant J.G. Stone, "D" Battery, 16th Brigade R.A.

These Officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards: they should arrive in England by 1st March next.

The General Order, dated the 10th April 1869, page 147, granting leave to England, to appear before a medical board, to Captain H. Stewart, 37th Foot, is cancelled.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

19th Foot.—Lieutenant W. A. Burnett, 2nd battalion.

Lieutenant Burnett is directed to join his battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having been removed to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

3rd Foot.—Lieutenant G. S Carr—2nd battalion.
" Lieutenant J. M. D Lewes—1st battalion.

Lieutenant Carr is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion via Bombay.

With reference to his appointment to the 36th Foot, Surgeon J. C. Knipe, now in medical charge of the 1st battalion 14th Foot, is directed to proceed and join his regiment at Rawul Pindee.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Cornet F. W. Hemming, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major A. Sievwright, (E. Battery, 8th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant A. Innes, to Bombay, from the 18th December 1869 to the 18th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant J. B. K. Tynte, to Bombay, for one month, from the 1st December 1869, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot—Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 20th January to the 20th July 1870, to study the native languages.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant T. F Carlyon, to Calcutta, from the 9th to the 21st December, preparatory to embarkation on the leave granted him by G. O. C. C. dated 8th ultimo, page 486.

19th Foot—Ensign J. Corse-Scott, (2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th January to the 15th February 1870, in extension, to enable him to pass in the native languages.

58th Foot.—Captain M. Murphy, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign C. B. R. Troup, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

77th Foot.—Lieutenant V. P. Byrne, (2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 3rd July 1869 to the 3rd January 1870, to study the native languages.

(This cancels the leave granted to this Officer by G. O. C. C. dated 24th June last, p. 265.)

Lieutenant G. Campbell, to Bombay, from the 20th December 1869 to the 8th January 1870, preparatory to embarkation on the leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated 24th ultimo, page 524.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Miles, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 14th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant R. H Ward, to remain at Poona, from the 18th November 1869 to the 18th January 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lieutenant H. S. Anderson, (Quartermaster 12th Native Infantry,) for two days, viz., the 15th and 16th October 1869, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Smith, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st December 1869.

INSPECTIONS AND REVIEWS.

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the following order of march is in future to be observed at reviews and inspections before the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, in substitution of that laid down in para. 28, Section XLII of the Military Regulations:—

Order of march to be observed at reviews when the Viceroy is present:—

Officer of Quartermaster General's department.
Escort of Body Guard.
Governor General's led horses.
Aides-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief.
Aides-de camp to the Viceroy.
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Dy. Quartermaster General.
Adjutant General, Military Secretary, Quartermaster General.
The Commander-in-Chief.
Governors and Lieutenant Governors.
The Viceroy.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.
General Officers and Colonels on the Staff, in successive order according to rank and seniority.
General Officers not upon the Staff.
Staff of Governors and Lieutenant Governors.
Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Deputy Assistants of the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Departments.
Brigade Major and Personal Staff of General Officers.
Viceroy's Carriages.
Body Guard.

STAFF CORPS EXAMINATIONS.

With reference to G. O. No 133, of 30th April 1868, the following letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 889, dated 24th November 1869, is published for information:—

"In continuation of my letter, No. 321, dated 14th October 1869, in which a further communication was promised on the general question of the period at which the final examination of Staff Corps candidates may take place, I am now directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction on special grounds a relaxation of the present rule, and to allow such examinations to be held at any time within two months of the expiration of the probationary year.

"2. The Governor General in Council does not consider a larger margin than this to be desirable, as important certificates of the good performance of duty and general fitness are required to be attached to the examination papers, and it is desirable that as long a time as possible should be allowed for a conclusion to be arrived at on these points.

"3. As a rule, that is, except when it will be inconvenient to do otherwise, His Excellency in Council wishes the present regulation to be adhered to."

TRANSPORT OF PRISONERS.

All soldiers, not being convicts *in irons*, who have been sentenced to undergo a term of imprisonment, and on the expiry thereof to be discharged with ignominy, are in future to be sent to England, by the overland service.

Military convicts *in irons* are however not permitted to embark in Her Majesty's Indian Toop ships, but will be sent to England by long sea route.

DRILL.

Whenever two or more regiments are brigaded together for purposes of drill, the Commander-in-Chief in India desires that regiments, unless previously warned to the contrary, may invariably be permitted to order and stand at ease directly they have moved into, and got their dressing in, the new alignment.

In column movements the order will be given by the Commanding Officer of the regiment; in deployments by Officers commanding companies.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to decide that the rule contained in the foot-note at page 108 of the Queen's Regulations, quoted in the margin, does not apply to India, and that a Regimental Medical Officer cannot refused to attend the wife of an Officer or Soldier in childbirth, whatever other professional aid may be available at the station.

* "But attendance cannot be claimed for women in child-birth, in the case either of the wife of an Officer or of any one entitled to medical aid, unless the assistance of a midwife or medical practitioner cannot possibly be procured."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Alleppee, Jan. 6.
	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Clutha	Campbell	London.
	Aleppo	Fleming	Calicut.
	Rapide	Peterson	Calcutta.
	Caroline	Kronham	Cochin.
	Sattara (s)	Hansard	Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Scotia, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Woosung, to Liverpool.
Ship Northumbrian, to Honoor.
Ship Teviotdale, to Liverpool.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following:—

AGENTS.

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 15th Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st Jan., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ....Jan. 21

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—January 11th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of Mr. G. Macdonald, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FITZGERALD—January 4th, at Jounpore, the wife of E. A. FitzGerald, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter, (still-born).

FOSTER—January 7th, at Bijnour, the wife of E. Foster, Esq., Officiating District Superintendent of Police, N. W. P., of a daughter.

COOKE—January 8th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. C. J. Cooke, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—POGSON—January 3rd, at the Garrison Church, Chinsurah, by the Rev. J. T. Babonau, William Verner Ellis, Esq., Lieutenant, 25th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, to Augusta, second daughter of W. R. Pogson, Esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Hooghly.

DEATH.

NORMAN—January 6th, at Rawul Pindee, Eliza Ellen, wife of Major F. B. Norman, 24th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870.

THAT the progress of native education in the Presidency of Bombay is a subject of grave interest to all is one of those platitudes which enchant our local contemporary. The stride that has been made since Dr. Wilson first welcomed his College friend, Dr. Harkness, to our shores, ought to be a subject of satisfaction even to the most *tête-montée* of philo-Indians. Between the lecture attended by six students two of whom were borrowed for the occasion, to the annual gatherings in the Town Hall there is a noble vista ever expanding and likely to expand. Dr. Wilson is in the enviable position of being able to see its whole extent with the eye of experience, acquired during his beneficent career in Western India. His living memory carries him back to the days of Malcolm; he can speak of the great Elphinstone whom he knew, and like Tennyson's Ulysses he may hope to see him again. Having witnessed the small beginnings of high education he has presided over not, let us hope, its matured, but its promising adolescent growth; and when he goes home he will take with him the consciousness of a well-spent life, strewn as thickly with good deeds as a native robe with seedpearls. And he hopes to return, the brave old man, and to work at the labour he loves unto the end. It was certainly a fortunate thing that H. E. the Governor was absent, since his absence enabled Dr. Wilson to preside and speak on this interesting occasion—the one good thing which, at present, we can distinctly credit to the Duke of Saxony's advent.

Although the progress of the University has been so decided, although its future is so full of promise for Western India, there are of course many who mar their congratulations with carping criticisms, and who cannot hear the praise of the earlier, without "nagging" at the present, professors. There is something alike ungenerous and unjust in this tone of reproach. But certain minds remember only the virtues and forget the shortcomings of the past, while in their contemporaries they are more prone to see defects than merits—always, of course, with the best intention. We have no doubt that the pioneers of education in Bombay were also severely criticised by the zealots of that period—if there were any. No doubt the work of the philo-Indian party does not go on fast enough for them—the "disintegrating" English are not yet brought sufficiently near expulsion. Notoriously they want everything done in the briefest time—roads made, lands irrigated, rivers bridged, schools spread far and wide, Universities like Pallas Athene, mature at a stroke: so that all these gifts may be ready for the future Hindoo Republics, or whatever form of government haunts their dreams. Look at the failure of hundreds to pass their examination. Whose the fault? It cannot be the fault of the students, for they are natives. It must be the fault of those pestilent and capricious examiners. To sober minds it seems quite natural that hundreds, seeking the chance of Government employ, should come up to the table unprepared. The stimulus imparted has been so effective, the possible prizes so attractive, that the unfit actually arrive in larger numbers than the fit, and more are turned back than are admitted. The lesson has been a rude one, but, let us hope, that it will be instructive. In some respects it is a bad sign that so many imperfectly trained present themselves at the post; because it shows that incorrect ideas of what is needed prevail. But it speaks well for the examiners that they had the moral courage to work up to a comparatively high standard; and that they did not allow University honours, even in the lowest stage, to become cheap. An University of any value cannot be made by setting up a low standard. Who values a Ph. D. or a title of any sort that can be bought; and what would be the worth of a test examination unless it were real? The examiners may have made some mistakes, for they are human; but it is absurd to suppose that the blame of the failures rests with them. Moreover the knowledge that entrance to the Bombay University must be won by ability and application, by conscientious labour, or what may be got to stand in its stead, will raise the value of the prize. Dr. Wilson, himself, is of opinion that the dignity of a fellowship ought in future to be charily bestowed; and if fitness be required of the somewhat ornamental fellow, surely it is far more essential to the student. The great plucking of this autumn ought to have, and no doubt will have, a most beneficial effect on the youth of the native community. It is natural that the advocates of the coddling process, to which in the opinion of the sentimentalists all India ought to be subjected, should cry out, but the real friends of the natives will be glad that they have received a lesson which may make them better acquainted with the duties they aspire to perform.

It is with great diffidence that we cannot join the Vice-Chancellor in his regret that the vernacular languages are no longer to count in the higher examinations. Not the least important function of the University is to spread a knowledge of the English tongue, and much as we approve the use of Latin and Greek—for the wider the culture the better—we prize more, under the circumstances, our own language. It is the official language of the State; it is the medium through which the rulers express themselves to the ruled; it is the casket which contains those precious jewels of thought, science, imagination, and practical wisdom to which Dr. Wilson referred. Teach the natives English, and teach the European vernacular. It is idle to suppose that the exclusion of vernacular tongues from the higher examinations will degrade those tongues, or make them less usefully studied. But whether that effect follow or not it is our business to promote a wide knowledge of English, and even in the lowest sense of worldly profit, we do not know a more useful gift that we can confer. The wider the culture, the higher the standard, the better will be the University, and the more completely will it achieve its purpose as an educational institution. In all stages, but especially in this, its earlier, quality is the main thing. In a highly civilized state quantity as well as quality may fairly be demanded—good scholars and plenty of them, to speak in homely guise. But in a youthful period, like this, it is good that the graduates should be few, providing they are really accomplished, and that the standard set up should, when obtained, represent an honour which it is a distinction to win, not a title which may be had for the asking. We are, therefore, not sorry to see the approaches comparatively difficult, and the summit hard of attainment. All the more credit to those who win through the first, and who, with steady labour, reach the second.

No doubt we must be prepared for the consequences of education, whatever they may be. If we train young men up on Fenian fodder, the consequences may be troublesome and painful to them and us; but if we give them wholesome food, if we do not cram them full of fanciful notions, the consequences need not be sad for either. Certainly the results of education ought not to be fatal to British rule. If they are so we shall have no one to blame but ourselves, and the select band of curious philanthropists we style philo-Indians.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, so the telegraph informs us, has appointed another Commander-in-Chief for India. The fortunate man, this time, is Sir Hope Grant, and, if the statement be correct, it is plain that an officer has only to live long enough, have the luck to take part in great actions, and secure friends at home in order to obtain anything. We strongly advise all Lieutenant-Generals immediately to apply for the highest commands, and not only apply, but apply again and again. The military authorities are certain to give in some day. Did not General Windham of Cawnpore worry the Horse Guards until they gave him a good thing? *He* had the courage to ask for the Commander-in-Chiefship of India—among other things. They sent him to Canada. Sir Hope Grant is an excellent executive officer. He is able to do what he is told to do. But he was not brilliant as Quarter-Master General, and he will surprise us all if he is brilliant as Commander-in-Chief of India. We believe he thought, or his friends thought for him, that if Sir Robert Napier and Sir John Lawrence were made peers, he ought to be made a peer also. There is nothing like asking. Then we are told Sir William Mansfield is to remain out another year. Has he been asked? The authorities know that he desires to go home. Where is the emergency that he should stay here? Lord Napier also is provided for with an "important post in the India Office." What *can* that be? He cannot be put in the Council, because he is a peer of the realm. What other post is there at the India Office important enough for him? The news supplied by the *Army and Navy Gazette* is usually trustworthy, but this batch "needs confirmation."

BARON HAUSSMANN dismissed, and with the Emperor's consent! He must now feel the full force of the very old saying—Put not thy trust in Princes. He has for many years done the work of the Emperor; found employment for the turbulent Parisians; demolished and rebuilt Paris; laid upon her inhabitants a heavy load of debt; increased house rent, increased taxation, increased prices; but he has built, and built for the glory of the Augustus he served. We do not wonder at his refusal to resign; he must have thought the Emperor would sustain him. So Strafford thought of another monarch. Strafford's motto, too, was "Thorough," as Haussmann's practice certainly was. Strafford served, trusted, and—lost his head. Haussmann has served, trusted, and—lost his place. In the seventeenth century statesmen were beheaded; in the nineteenth they are dismissed. That is the difference between the case of Haussmann and Strafford. Is there a Laud to come? And after?

MR. J. W. HADOW, we observe, has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 9th ultimo.

WE regret to learn from the "Sindian" that sickness is still on the increase in Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers.

WE observe that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan reached Lahore on the 6th inst., and has taken up his quarters in the Fort. He was accompanied by only four followers.

DR. CUNINGHAM, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, left Allahabad on the 10th instant, on his way to England *via* Bombay on three months' leave.

THE following alterations in the relief of British troops for 1869-70 have been ordered:—58th Regiment, from Allahabad, to Sealkote (instead of Lucknow), under special instructions from Army Head Quarters; 66th Regiment, from England, to Lucknow (instead of Sealkote), via Jubbulpore and Allahabad.

THE "Pioneer" tells us that "Scindiah is likely to pay Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Bombay a visit at an early date. Sir Seymour is said to have tempted the Maharajah with the promise of the guard of honour, the omission of which in Calcutta caused him such pangs of dyspepsia and disappointment."

THE "Sindian" is elated by a "current whisper" "that Sind is likely to be honoured with the august presence of Prince Alfred! and that the whole of our provincial staff will speedily return to head-quarters to make due preparation for the reception of His Royal Highness. Rumour hath it that he is anxious to visit the classic Indus, and trace for himself the scene of the ancient Alexander's most remote and far Orient conquests; after which he may just look in at Bombay, and then rejoin the Galatea." It is some relief at this point for us to find that the "Sindian" merely "gives the story for what it is worth." But it goes on to say—"It seems significant that Sir William Merewether has gone to our extreme eastern districts,—there to put all things in good order,—after which he will make a hurried inspection of the different collectorates, and return in time to receive that 'Scion of a noble Sire' who is now the 'Cynosure of neighbouring eyes.' It may be that, in this case, the *wish is father to the thought*, but should it become a reality, may we not sanguinely anticipate that the capital of Duckland will be doomed; and that the future Metropolis of this side of India will be Kurrachee?" What a disappointment it will prove if it turns out, as we fear it will, that Sir William Merewether's object in hurrying through with his inspection is to enable him to be in the "capital of Duckland" when the Prince comes! Perhaps Kurrachee will be "doomed" in that case. Yet we trust it will survive even a royal slight.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD AT MADRAS.

LORD and Lady Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, accompanied by their respective suites, arrived this morning (8th Jan.) from Calcutta per P. and O. S. Deccan. On their Excellencies landing, two salutes of seventeen guns each were fired from the saluting battery. A guard of honour consisting of one hundred rank and file of the 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, with a full complement of officers, the regimental colours and band of the regiment, and also half a squadron of the Governor's Body Guard, paraded opposite the Custom House under the orders of Major-General Sir Rowland Smythe, and received their Excellencies at the Pier. The band struck up the National Anthem, and the guard of honour presented arms on Lord Napier and Sir Seymour reaching the shore-end of the pier. Sir Seymour and Lady Napier drove down to Government House in a carriage and four; Lord Napier with his Private Secretary went in a separate carriage.—*Madras Mail.*

THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret much that the learned Vice-Chancellor, in his address, which was otherwise so admirable and so interesting, should have made remarks which seem likely to give colour to the complaints that have appeared in the journals against the mode in which the recent University examinations were conducted. The tenor of the complaints was that the cause of so many failures was rather in the examiners than in the candidates. The high character of the examiners, and the well known tendency of candidates to attribute their defeat to any one rather than themselves, ought to have satisfied, and, I thought, had satisfied the public that there was no just ground for these complaints. But here we have the high authority of the Vice-Chancellor giving currency to them. I wish therefore to state that at the time I tried to ascertain whether there were any grounds for them, and I heard not merely from examiners but from others that the papers given were very fair, particularly those in the English language, and that the cause of the heavy crop of failures was deficient preparation. The Vice-Chancellor dwelt upon the improved quality of education in this presidency. Does he think that we have gone far enough in the matter of quality? I am sure not. But I fear that observations, which have any tendency to support the self-efficiency of native students, are not likely to advance us in the path of improvement. One is glad to have the weight of so honoured a name in the cause of quality as opposed to quantity.

I have not the honour to be one of the University examiners, but my experience of matriculated students and of B. A.'s would lead me to think that the examinations were not strict enough.

Having taken the liberty of finding fault, I must express my unqualified approval of the Vice-Chancellor's independent expression of opinion upon the appointment of University Fellows.

A MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

13th January.

BOMBAY.

MAHIM FAIR.—Special trains will be run from Bombay to Mahim on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, on the occasion of Mahim Fair.

THE GRAIN COMPENSATION hitherto granted to the establishment of the P. W. Department, Bombay, has, we understand, been discontinued from the last month.

THE SHIP CLUTHA, Captain Campbell, sailed yesterday for London with the following passengers:—Mr. T. Pilcher, Mrs. F. Johnston, Mrs. Roys and child.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD and MR. J. A. G. DUFF respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Colaba on the 1st January.

THE PARSEE COUPLE, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama and his wife Bhickaijee, who have travelled in America and "done" the voyage round the world, returned to Bombay last week.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the sum of five rupees from Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

COLONEL PHAYRE, the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind, arrived here yesterday from Jacobabad, and will proceed to Bombay on Wednesday next, in connection with Mr. Barron's case.—*Sindian*, Jan. 8.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the Raichore Extension of the G. I. P. Railway, from Sholapore to Goolburga, will be opened for traffic on the first of next month.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 61,55,469, the value of silver not assayed was Rs. 14,15,385; of the total Rs. 60,54,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

WE learn that Colonel Pears, Postmaster General of Madras, is now at Goolburga, where the Postmaster General of Bombay is expected to meet him, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for opening the new postal [illegible]—*Madras Mail*, Jan. 7.

WE hear that Mr. Erskine, the Acting Collector of Poona, contemplates proceeding to England on leave of absence from April next. Also Mr. C. W. Bell, the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, will proceed to England in April next on leave.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 13.

THE dispute which arose among a number of the sharebrokers in connection with the recent "Vayada" contracts, is likely to be settled amicably. It seems that at a meeting of these brokers, held on Wednesday, preliminary arrangements were made to settle the dispute.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL (of the value of Rs. 200) for the year 1869-70 for the best competitive essay on "The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country," has been awarded to Balvant Bhikàji Vakhàrkar, B.A., of Deccan College.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Alleppy with the following passengers:—Mr. G. Sigg, Mr. F. Liantier, Mr. J. Neuberg, Mr. F. Drummond, Captain Greig, Major Day, Mrs. Westerling and family, and one hundred and twenty-one deck passengers.

SABURMUTTEE STATION.—Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, visited last week the Saburmuttee station, which was opened on the 1st inst. The station is situated between Surat and Baroda, and is one of the largest on the line. A photograph of it was taken in presence of Mr. Duxbury.

THE CHINA MAIL.—The departure of the s. s. Bengal to China having been postponed until Saturday the 15th instant, mails for Singapore and Hongkong will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. on that date. As intimation is now received that the vessel will not touch at Galle no mails for that port will be forwarded by this opportunity.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR is expected to reach Bombay, on his return from Calcutta, on Thursday, the 20th instant. He will land at the Apollo Bunder about 8 A.M. The Secretaries to Government, and heads of departments in Bombay are requested to meet His Excellency there on arrival.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

UNDER section 4 of Act II of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has declared the native states in Kattyawar to be foreign territory, for the purposes of the abovementioned Act. Similar announcements have been made in regard to the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar and the territories under the dominion of His Highness the Nizam.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Baroonee bin Abbas, a Mogul, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with "knowingly or negligently omitting to take such order with a leopard in his possession, as was sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal." The charge was laid under section 289 of Act 45 of 1860. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 1-2nd Queen's at the Colaba Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Les Chaperons Blancs	Auber.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Selection	Crispino e la Comare	Ricci.
Waltz	Abschied von München	Gung'l.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel	Faust.
Selection	Irish Airs	Owen.

THE following letter from the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, No. 3399, dated 28th December 1869, is published:—"With reference to your endorsement No. 1554, dated the 24th November 1869, I am desired to inform you that the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of the circular order of this department No. 3734, dated 30th September 1869, to rule, in respect to the Bombay presidency, that when a collector is absent on tour he may, with the consent of the Commissioner, delegate the duty of certifying to the cash balance and signing the accounts of the Hoozoor treasury, provided that he be not longer than two months at any one time without certifying to the cash balance. This will necessitate his visiting his head-quarters at the beginning of each alternate month."

ALL medical officers who are applicants for employment in the civil branch of the Medical Department are required to be qualified in the Hindustani language at least according to the lower standard, and should the necessities of the service require an unpassed officer to be placed in a civil medical charge, such officer will only be considered as temporarily employed. With reference to notification in the General Department dated 26th January 1869, published at page 66 of the *Government Gazette*, the examination of medical officers in civil employ for the reward of 200 rupees for passing in the vernacular of the district shall be according to the following tests:—1. Conversing with natives in the presence of the examiners on subjects likely to occur in the course of professional duty, and in the business of every day life. 2. Ability to read a simple letter, or petition, and to understand letters or petitions when read out, and to dictate short replies.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

BI-COLOUR STAMPS.—With reference to the Government circular No. 4678, of 31st ultimo, quoted in the margin, it is hereby notified that the order of Government means that the exclusive use of bi-colour stamps is not insisted on, but that any in store may be used without illegality.—*Bombay Government Gazette.* [The circular referred to is as follows:—"I am directed to point out that the notification of Government of India, No. 2622, dated 22nd November 1869, with respect to the use of bi-colour stamps, published at page 1310 of *Bombay Government Gazette*, refers only to the Punjab and not the Bombay presidency, as the circular which it cancels (No. 2892, dated 23rd August 1869) applies exclusively to the Punjab. The financial notification of Government of India No. 2858, dated 23rd August 1869, which annulled in the Bombay presidency the orders issued in notification No. 2778 dated 29th April 1868, with reference to the employment of bi-coloured stamps is still in force, as it is not affected by the subsequent notification of 22nd November. You will be good enough to call the attention of the subordinate judges to this circumstance, as there seems to be a general misapprehension as to the effect of the notification last named."]

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th January, was 302, being a decrease of 14 as compared with the preceding week, 20 more than the total of the week ending 12th January 1869, and 100 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 53 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-borns.
Colaba	19,161	...	4	..	..	2	1	1	9	2
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	1	...	2	2	6	...	13	1
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...
Market	75,402	...	1	.	1	8	5	...	19	9
Mandwee	41,152	...	3	...	2	5	4	1	16	...
Chuckla	41,442	1	2	...	3	3	3	...	17	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	9	1	3	5	7	...	29	8
Dongree	60,259	...	3	...	3	4	2	...	12	10
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	1	.	...	1	7	...	11	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	3		.	2	1	...	7	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	4	...	1	8	2	...	17	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	17	15
Koombarwara	23,085	...	6	...	1	4	5	...	20	5
Khetwaree	29,177	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	10	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	4	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	7	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	15	...	3	4	14	3	43	...
Parel	7,002	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Seoree	5,042	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	19,459	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	8	1
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1
Harbour	32,582	...	2	...		...	...	1	3	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	...	12	...
Bombay	816,562	2	85	1	27	63	75	7	302*	53
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		6	185	27	22	56	46	5	402	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis. not specified her.	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	3	...	1	7	3	1	17	...
Brahmin	...	2	...	2	6	2	...	14	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	9	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	1	40	1	13	28	33	2	133	21
Hindoo out-caste	...	3	...	1	1	7	1	14	2
Mussulman	1	27	...	4	15	15	1	77	19
Parsee	...	3	...	...	2	6	1	15	7
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Native-Christian	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	10	1
Indo-European	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
European	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	8	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	85	1	27	63	75	7	302	53
Corresponding week 1869	8	95	39	33	69	30	6	322	83

* Including 12 cases of children still-born.

A SAILOR SERIOUSLY STABBED ON BOARD.

ABOUT half past 6 o'clock last evening, a serious altercation took place between the steward and William Reily, a seaman of the ship Seaforth, now in the harbour, and the result was that the former stabbed the latter with a clasp knife, causing an incised wound on the left side of the neck. From the information we have been able to gather, it appears that in the course of the afternoon yesterday, the steward of the ship whose name we have not been able to obtain, came ashore and went to the Shipping Office for the purpose of obtaining his discharge. Not succeeding in his object, he left the office and proceeded to a grog shop. At about half-past 6 o'clock he went on board in a beastly state of drunkenness and commenced to kick up a row with every one there. While he was thus creating a disturbance Reily went up to him and told him to be quiet. The steward made use of some language, and an altercation took place between them. While in the heat of passion the steward took out a knife and stabbed Reily on the left side of the neck, causing a deep incised wound. The water police on receiving the information went on board and took the steward in custody, and brought Reily on shore, and sent him to the European General Hospital. Reily is not in any imminent danger at present.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th, 1-10 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 11th January, 10-45 A.M.; service, 10th January, 1-10 P.M., *via* Russia, 11th January, 11-50 A.M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH JANUARY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—Abdoola Hubib was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing fifteen seers of cotton, the property of Baloo Babajee.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—13TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Sagankhan Lalkhan, a buggy driver, was charged with torturing a horse, and was fined Rs. 20.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Goven Bapoo, a labourer, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 15, the property of Sudoo Dadoo. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Khallia Shunker and Luxmon Lallia were charged with committing an assault against the person of Rukhma Vithoo, and were on conviction fined three rupees each.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Byramjee Cursetjee and Jeejeebhoy Jamsetjee were charged with using indecent, threatening, abusive or insulting words, in a public place, towards Jeejeebhoy Jeevajee, teacher, Free General Assembly's Institution, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. Prosecutor said—I am a teacher in the Free General Assembly's Institution. Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, I was near New Funnuswady, on the public road. These defendants were there too. I was passing by alone, when they told me to stop. I did not stop. They then began to abuse me. They said I was very lucky in meeting them on the public road, otherwise they would break my bones; not only this, but kill me. Fortunately I found a police sepoy on the road at the time. He heard all this, that is, when they abused me in Hindoostanee and Gujratee. A boy along with defendants heard all this. The sepoy then took them to the constable and they were kept in custody. The defendants were adjudged guilty and fined two rupees each

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INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 4th and 5th January.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th December.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 20	0 10
„ Calcutta	10 35	0 29
„ Madras	8 35	0 16

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
Rachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.
Jeynarain Pursram, Bholusurs Chuckla, from Jeypore.
Mr. Francis Pereira, Villa Byculla, from Cochin.
Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

DURING the recent invasion of the Khan of Khelat's troops of Lus Beyla, we understand that four guns belonging to the Jam were taken possession of by the former. From the latest accounts to hand we gather that a portion of the troops had been withdrawn from Beyla, and that the merchants who had left Sonmeanee through fright, were gradually returning to that place, as they have been assured that both their persons and their property would be quite secure from harm. The Jam continues to remain a fugitive in Kurrachee. It would seem that he took about 50 Pathans into his service a few days before the Khan's troops approached Lus Beyla.—*Sindian*, Jan. 8.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.

THE Duke of Wellington's question, "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on ?" will probably come forward for settlement shortly. It is said that an eminent legal firm have received instructions from certain inhabitants of the Black Mountain and the Agror Valley to take immediate proceedings against the Viceroy and the Hon'ble Fitzjames Stephen on account of certain acts and statements deemed libellous, and to the injury of the said inhabitants. The Viceroy issued an ordinance against them, and the legal member of Council has referred to them as being "troublesome ;" hence these proceedings, which cannot fail to be of interest as involving new applications of the law of libel in the conduct of public business in India.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 10.

PRESENTS TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

FROM Baboos Debender Mullick and Kristodoss Paul, Joint-Secretaries to the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Committee, to Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy,—(dated Calcutta, the 4th January 1870).

SIR,—We are desired by the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Committee to request you will be so good as to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy that they desire, on behalf of the subscribers to the late Seven Tank's fête, to offer to His Royal Highness the silver *hooka* which he did them the honour to smoke, and the gold *utterdan* and *pandan* from which he was graciously pleased to accept *utter* and *pan* on the evening of the fete, as humble mementos ; and to enquire whether they may be permitted to do themselves the honour of asking His Royal Highness to accept of the same.

From Arthur B. Haig, Equerry-in-Waiting, to Baboos Debender Mullick and Kristodoss Paul, Joint-Secretaries to the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Committee,—(dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1870).

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Duke of Edinburgh to beg you will express to the members of the Reception Committee, and through them to the subscribers generally, His Royal Highness's best thanks for the very handsome gifts which they have presented to him, and which His Royal Highness very gratefully accepts. The silver *hooka*, the gold *utterdan*, and *pandan* will always be valued by His Royal Highness as mementos, not only of the pleasant evening which he spent at the Seven Tanks, but also of the cordial reception with which he was met at Calcutta.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

AMONG all the native visitors to Calcutta, perhaps the little Begum of Bhopal has taken the most intelligent interest in what she has seen around her, and is likely to practically benefit most thereby. She goes everywhere. On the morning of the 8th instant she spent no less than four hours in the fort and arsenal, listening with extreme attention to the Brigade-Major's explanations of all that was shown her, and expressing her desire, at certain stages, to adopt what she saw for use in her own territory. That night she went to the Opera. Like most princes comparatively new to the achievements of art and civilization, she is disposed to attempt too much, or to do it in the wrong order. For instance, her ambition is, or was, to light her capital with gas and to build a palace on the plan of Government House. Colonel Thompson, the able Political in charge, told her that it was far more important first to clean and improve her capital, at present a very dirty town with no proper drainage or sanitary devices. He told her to begin by making a broad street through the town from end to end, to act as its lungs, calling it Shah Jehan Street (her own name), and this she is going to do. In fact, the Begum is going back brimful of really useful reforms ; among them a plan for remodelling the land revenue system of her entire country, as a preliminary to which Colonel Vanrenen, of the Government Survey, has promised her a complete staff of surveyors who are to begin making a map of Bhopal immediately.

The Begum was very anxious to entertain the Duke and Viceregal party in Calcutta, and was ready to spend half a lac of rupees in so doing ; but she was thanked in most cordial terms and informed that the royal departure could not be delayed. She leaves Calcutta for Bhopal on or about the 17th.—*Pioneer*.

THE HON'BLE J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THE announcement, after so much unprecedented delay and uncertainty, that Mr. James Duncan Sim, C. S. I., has been appointed Member of Council in succession to the Hon'ble Henry Dominic Phillips, will be received on all sides (says the "Madras Mail") with sincere gratification. It was known that with characteristic modesty he was not bringing any influence to bear in his own favour on the Secretary of State, while it was equally well understood that the Hon'ble Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B., who was his only rival, had not only the support of Lord Napier, but also that of his relative, Lord De Grey and Ripon, a man of great Whig influence. Mr. Ellis is an undoubtedly able and brilliant man, and he has arrived at that time of life when most public servants of high position think it advisable to live superior to youthful vanities, and to adopt the look and affect the manner, however personally uncongenial, of a man on whom great responsibilities are imposed. But with all his talent, all his brilliancy, and all his unquestionable capacity for sterling work, it is but the truth that Mr. Ellis has not yet earned the hearty confidence of the sharp on-looking natives. He is not positively distrusted ; but he is certainly not trusted ; and this even by the members of his own service with whom he is deservedly popular. To what cause these doubts about his political honesty are to be attributed it is not easy to define ; and we are willing to believe that Mr. Ellis is cruelly maligned by them. On the other hand, Mr. Sim, a man of retiring manner, and one who has never forced himself on the attention of either the Government or the public, is a gentleman who is fortunate in possessing the unbounded confidence of his brother officials and his native subordinates. His career and his character have been watched closely by no dull critics of either, and he is in the opinion of every one a thoroughly sincere and trustworthy official, possessing an acquaintance with the revenue administration of this Presidency that none else can boast of. Linked with the Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot the senior member, Mr. Sim will secure to the Council a title to public confidence such as no other Civil Servant could have done. In lieu of Mr. Phillips' narrow-minded meddlesomeness, he will influence the Government by his unflinchingly upright investigation of all questions submitted to him. Such a man was much wanted. The Government was, little by little, becoming the monopoly of a small clique, with which Mr. Sim has little sympathy, and the service were becoming disgusted and disheartened ; while outside the Presidency, except in the Serampore butter-shop, the administration was being brought into contempt. Mr. Sim in Council is the right man, at the right time, in the right place ; and we only express a general wish that he may retain his seat the prescribed five years. In October 1872, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot's tenure of office will expire, and, humanly speaking, Mr. Sim will then become senior member, and give room to Mr. Ellis, who with such a colleague will not find it easy to have his own way. By that time Mr. Ellis will probably have succeeded in living down the prejudice that now exists against him ; and with Mr. Sim as an official chief meanwhile, he is almost sure to do so. Should Mr. Gladstone meanwhile have favoured us with a good Governor, Madras will indeed have cause to regard her future with confidence.

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.

ON Saturday (says the *Indian Daily News* of Jan. 10) we received the following letter ; and having always a desire to meet the requirements of the law, and to do what is right, we submitted it to the Chairman of the Justices for his consideration and orders. Mr. Hogg said the notice of the business to be brought before the Justices on Tuesday next must be continued of course, and it might be inserted on his responsibility. This may not clear the publisher from the legal penalties with which he is threatened. Still, in the conviction that the publication is an act of public duty, we comply with the requirements of municipal law, leaving the question of its bearing with reference to the Penal Code for future settlement :—

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We are advised that the notice, signed by Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta, of the business to be transacted at the ordinary meeting of the Justices on Tuesday next, is libellous on Mr. Clark, Engineer to the Justices, and on his behalf we require you not to repeat it.

We give you this warning without prejudice to Mr. Clark's rights and remedies against you for having published the notice.—Yours, &c.,

STACK, COLLIS, AND MIRFIELD.

Calcutta, 8th January 1870.

THE GODAVERY.

COLONEL HAIG, Superintending Engineer, Upper Godavery Circle, has furnished a statement of the traffic between the Coast and the 1st Barrier of the Godavery in the years 1867-68 and 1868-69. These years are counted in each case from the 1st June to 31st May of the following year for justice of comparison. The greater or less shallowness of the river in the dry season depends on the less or greater abundance of the previous rains : the beginning of the rains, therefore, is, as Colonel Haig points out, the proper starting-point of the river-year. The year 1868-69 was an exceedingly dry one, and therefore exceedingly unfavourable for river-traffic. In fact, the river was so low that boats could only ply to Badrachellam, 165 miles from the coast, instead of to Damagoodium, 120 miles. Nevertheless, the *total* tonnage of the boat-traffic in 1868-69 was only a little less than that of the previous year—1,974 tons against 2,462, while the *private* traffic was really much greater in the later year despite the disadvantages of the season, viz., 1,179 tons in 1868-69 against 489 tons in 1867-68. The difference in the total tonnage is solely due to the smaller amount of Government stores despatched. The cost of water carriage, we learn, is just within two annas per ton per mile.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE 6th Native Infantry under Colonel G. Holroyd, reached Morar on the 5th instant and occupied the lines vacated by the 22nd P. N. I.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* says that Dr. Leitner will be proposed as Registrar to the Senate of the New University College at the meeting of that body to be held this afternoon in Lahore.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah left Calcutta for Lucknow on Jan. 10, and will probably assist in the reception there of His Royal Highness next month. Shortly afterwards he will go to England, accompanied by Colonel Nassau Lees, for a stay of a year or eighteen months.

A NATIVE correspondent informs us that, during the ensuing Hindoo month of Magh, a widow marriage is to take place at Chandernagore. The nuptial ceremony will be performed by the learned Pundit, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagara. The bride and bridegroom both belong to the Kyasth caste, the former having become a widow at the tender age of ten.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 11.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the University College, Lahore, to be held on January 11, the following gentlemen were to be proposed members of the Executive Committee for one year, viz., Captain Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction ; Mr. Baden Powell ; Mr. Lepel Griffin ; Dr. Scriven, Principal, Lahore Medical School ; Dr. Leitner ; Mr. Cunningham ; Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan ; Fakir Shumshoodeen ; Rae Kunyha Lâl ; Rae Mul Singh ; Baboo Nobin Chunder, and Pundit Radha Kishen.

WE learn that Colonel C. Cooke, the Quartermaster General, proceeds on furlough to England for two years in March next.—*Madras Mail*.

THE fifteenth Lord Elphinstone, a Scotch peer, is expected to arrive in Ceylon this week from London. The thirteenth Baron was for a time Governor of Madras and subsequently Governor of Bombay. He was created an English peer for his eminent services during the Mutiny, but the title became extinct at his death. The present baron is a commander in the Royal Navy. —*Ibid*.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 11TH DEC.

IF it were not that in the smoothest waters the pilots who steer that ill-cemented confederacy of rival states we call Europe, have to look ahead for squalls that often so suddenly arise, one might say that the prospects of peace never seemed more bright and sunny. The universal voice of France is against war, and who dare draw a sword in Europe if the Gaul cries "hold ?" It is quite possible that the Emperor might desire to extricate himself from the political toils so inextricably beginning to enfold him, but he has neither the opportunity, nor now fortunately the power, and, you know what Molière says in the Misanthrope : *Il faut l'occasion ainsi que le pouvoir.* Of course some little breezes are blowing round out-of-the-way corners. Thus, there are apparent small storms in a teapot in Egypt and Dalmatia. But even Russia has come to the rescue of peace in the Eastern quarter, and all the great powers forbid the Turk and the Pasha to come to blows. The affair will be patched up. On the Austrian shores of the Adriatic the Dalmatian insurgents have certainly given a check to the arms of the Kaiser and cost him a total loss in killed and wounded of over 700 men, and the brave fellows, recently groaning under a brutal government, hold their mountains in independence until the more favourable season of spring enables the imperial troops to stamp out the hopeless uprising. Russia is becoming well armed at this moment, but one can scarcely expect that great power to remain behind other states who have been long running a race of Chassepots and Martinis. There is sickness, however, in high places in the Northern Empire. Not only according to my private letters is Prince Gortschakoff very unwell, but the Emperor is also—long ago I hinted this to you—far from being in robust health. During the recent sojourn of the imperial family in the Crimea, very alarming symptoms have revealed themselves—lowness of spirits, disgust with everything, loathing of food, and a strange misanthropy so contrary to the usual character of one so kind and benevolent, are said to have seized on the Czar. The Empress is in the lowest spirits, for the terrible hereditary malady of the race of Romanoff is ever before her mind's eye. Coming westward from the frozen north, gossip finds Prussia tranquil, and rejoicing secretly at the new-come impotence of Napoleon III. They are forcibly keeping the brandy-bottle from Bismarck, and that great statesman is recovering from his recent illness. He has received a check in Bavaria, where the late elections have gone against the Unionists and favourably for the Ultramontaines and Anti-Prussians. Prince Hohenlohe, who is very favourable to German unity, must either resign or reconstruct his ministry. In recent days these ministerial shifts are beginning to mean more than a cunning change of men on the part of the Sovereign, and consequently such crises are more keenly felt. To say nothing of France, where M. Ollivier is master of the occasion, and refuses to ease the car of state over the new constitutional pitfalls except on his own conditions ; there is poor Victor Emanuel for whom Cialdini can do nothing, and who will scarcely find a stable ministry unless he consent to reduce his 400,000 soldiers to half their number. As to Spain, all is still chaos. Prim says, despite the London *Times*, he must have Thomas of Genoa for King. The poor boy's mother, fearing the fate of Maximilian of Mexico for her tender offspring, says "No." The ambition of Victor Emanuel says "Yes." But my own opinion is, the "Nos" will carry it. I have already told you of Prim's game long before the *Times* hinted it to the world. But the present and more immediate quarrel in Spain is a very pretty one, all about the crown jewels. The Minister Figuerola, on the interpellation of the Deputy Calderon, has spoken out boldly on the subject, and directly brought charges of theft against three rulers of Spain, including her most excellent Majesty the ex-Queen Isabella. Here in Paris, gossip has it that Don Francis D'Assise and the Duke of Riangares have sent messages to Figuerola requesting him to come across the French frontier and fight them, or at least give them a safe conduct to Madrid. Of course one cannot believe a word of this story. Fat, old Maria-Christina still too fond of Riangares to risk his precious life, and the King Consort Don Francis, is really too excellent, attentive and accommodating a husband to be ventured against the sword of any revolutionary Chancellor of the Exchequer whatever. What on earth would Isabella Segunda do without so precious a partner ? But the history of these crown diamonds of the Spanish Peninsula, and of the rapacity—in humbler persons we would call it theft—of the rulers who wore them, makes an ugly chapter of kings. Chance has given me some information on the subject with which I could fill a whole letter, but gossip is merciful and will only inflict upon you a few particulars. It was Phillip II. who commenced that wondrous collection of jewels which, in the beginning of this century, belonged to the Spanish Crown. There was some previous filching of diamonds, but the value of those which remained before the Napoleonic invasion was estimated at about a million and a quarter of pounds sterling. They say the old King Charles IV. in unnaturally ceding his throne to Napoleon was pretty honest, and if Godoy Prince of Peace cribbed a few jewels it was without the knowledge of the unhappy sovereign. At all events when Joseph Bonaparte mounted the throne, the diamonds alone were estimated at 27,000,000 of francs in an inventory sent to Paris to Napoleon. We know how Arthur of Wellington marched Joseph of Bonaparte out of the Peninsula. When that *parvenu* king went, he carried across the frontier a few handsful of the precious stones valued at six millions of francs. Ferdinand VII. then mounted the throne and ordered an inventory to be taken of the remaining crown diamonds. They were valued at 20,000,000 of francs. On the death of that king, in fact in 1833, this fact was attested in his last will and testament. But when Maria-Christina ceased to be Regent and Isabella came to the throne, only half of this value was existent or discoverable. The missing jewels had been enshrined in 700 small cases, which Don Martin Leon, and Intendant of the Civil List, discovered in a lumber room a few years later—the cases, but nothing within ! The worthy queen mother had evidently seized £400,000 worth of diamonds. She was asked to account for the deficiency, but in the most unembarrassed manner possible declared she knew nothing about them, but supposed they had disappeared with the plundering French when they evacuated the kingdom. Thus Isabella, the last reigning Spanish Bourbon, only found £400,000 or £500,000 worth of diamonds wherewith to deck her pretty person, and thinking probably they might fall into the hands of Madame Serrano or Madame Prim, if left behind, her Catholic Majesty had them all privately brought up to San Sebastian and packed in her portmanteau when she left that place last year for France. The Finance Minister Figuerola was severe in his remarks on the Queen and on her mother. Speaking of Isabella,—"Let the world decide," said he, "if Spain had not good grounds for banishing a dynasty which, to ingratitude and immorality, also added gross dishonesty. Let no one say that respect is due to that woman and to her misfortunes. She does not merit it." In speaking of Maria-Christina, he adds,—"Is it to be regretted that such a queen has been hunted out of Spain, one so unworthy of the throne she has disgraced ? And can we be astonished if she had escaped from the country with a fortune approaching two hundred millions, when she made use of such shameless and inexcusable means ?" Of course the two hundred millions are, I suppose, the two-penny half-penny things called *reals*, but they make up nevertheless a very respectable figure in pounds sterling. Gossip is dreadfully illogical. So, before referring in its proper place to any new works this week appearing, I must tell you, while on the subject of diamonds, that M. Rambosson has just produced a charming volume entitled : *Les Pierres précieuses.* He has collected all possible documents on the picturesque and scientific as well as anecdotical sides of this tempting subject. The value of the crown diamonds of France, including the famous *Regent*, is eighteen millions of francs. That jewel as well as the *Sancy* diamond was stolen in 1792, but the former was discovered. The latter passed into the hands of the Queen of Spain, then became the property of Godoy, and from him fell to the Demidoffs, from whom, if M. Rambosson is correct, it was bought by an English jeweller for an Indian prince. Do you know if the *Sancy* is now anywhere in Bengal ? People, however, who cannot present their wives with *Regents* or *Sancys* may console themselves in learning that the German chemist-jeweller, Strass, now makes false diamonds of such resplendent brilliancy that it takes a good judge amongst the Jews to distinguish the mock from the real. But ladies are now left nowhere by contrast with the embroidery and man-millinery exhibited on the bent-backs of bishops at the Œcumenic Council. Let gossip pass on to Rome, where the French papers, by the by, says that the Special Correspondent of the London *Times* was not permitted to pass. Can we believe this rumour—*on dit* that he was stopped at the frontier ! I can only believe the report if the *Times* had the bad taste to send out on this mission a certain clever Italian who hangs about its office—a charming English writer certainly—but one who in his young hot days, hating alike Popes and Kings, struck at the life of one of the latter in the person of Victor Emanuel's father. Strange to say, despite many promises, I have no private telegram yet from Rome and it is too soon for letters. But we learn here that the council has been duly inaugurated with great pomp and solemnity ; but the gravest things have their comic sides, and while the bishops have been gathering into the Eternal City, some of the Eastern monsignors attended by their Nubian boys and dressed in their strange flowing robes, and bringing home cabbages and such things in their own episcopal hands, have afforded much amusement to the *Gamins* of the Capital of Christendom. It is sanctified humility perchance. The prouder churchmen are of the west, and probably working successors still exist of Clermont-Tonnerre, the aristocratic Bishop of Noyon, who, in preaching, always addressed his hearers in the country as *Canaille Chrétienne*, which may be translated as "low, blackguard Christians." He never said, however, "My blackguard Christian brother." I think it was for this Bishop some one wrote the epitaph of which I only recollect the last four lines—

On dit qu'entrant au Paradis,
Il fut reçu vaille que vaille ;
Mais il en sortit par mépris,
N'y trouvant que de la Canaille.

Much hospitality was shown to the foreign bishops on their arrival by the resident Roman members of the episcopacy, but difficulties about language sometimes arise, and many of the old gentlemen forget their Latin or pronounce it in a manner which doubly renders it a dead tongue. Monseigneur Cousseau, for instance, Bishop of Angoulême, presented himself one evening at the reception of a certain cardinal. On his arrival but few guests had come, and it so happened that neither his Eminence, the host, nor anyone else present, understood a word of French. "I am the Bishop of Angoulême," said the worthy prelate, endeavouring to introduce himself. Of course his robe and ring showed him to be of the episcopal order ; but no one knew in what part of the world Angoulême lay. So the guest made another attempt at explanation—"The Bishop of Charente," said he timidly, but still a general shake of the head showed continued ignorance. Driven to despair, poor Monseigneur Cousseau at last said "Cognac, Cognac ! I'm Bishop of Cognac !" There was a general cry of recognition. He was almost embraced, and his Eminence, smacking his lips, said in Latin (I forget the words) "and well-bishoped you are, my old boy !" But more important subjects will now come before the clerics in council. The French episcopate will introduce a discussion on some knotty points. The Archbishop of Paris will raise the question of priestly celibacy. I do not say that M. Darboy is in favour of permission of marriage to the clergy, but he wishes to have the case thoroughly discussed. Dupanloup, the celebrated Bishop of Orleans, will attack the doctrine, if broached, of the personal infallibility of the Pope. His Lordship of Marseilles—the word in France is "His Grandeur"—has something to say on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, while Monseigneur Bonnechose of Rouen will come out learnedly bitter on the modern theatre. The more touching subjects of "the position of the lower clergy" and the duel will be brought under discussion by the Bishops of Versailles and of Privas. But we shall hear more of these things in a few weeks. —*Pioneer*.

THE ETIQUETTE OF WHIST.

DR. JOHNSON knew not the word Etiquette. When it was anglicised we are not aware, but it is a word that exercises considerable influence in this country—more so than many of us are prepared to admit. That there was etiquette before etiquette was known to the English, is tolerably certain, for our forefathers were more formal and ceremonious than we. Formality and ceremony are practically abolished, and Queen Etiquette reigns in their stead. We wish Dr. Johnson had given us a definition of this word. It is etiquette that makes the judge wear a full-bottomed wig in hot weather, and none but revolutionary judges, like Barons Martin and Bramwell, would ever dream of trying a cause without those harry appendages. We suppose that those learned judges would try a case quite as well if their heads were cool ; but they suffer the inconvenience in silence because etiquette requires them to do so. Nor must it be imagined that these wigs are of no value. Many a prisoner looks upon a judge with more respect because of this same wig and the paraphernalia of trumpets, processions, and javelin men that accompany his going out and coming in. We suppose etiquette, or the disregard of it, causes more quarrels than any subject under the sun. Mrs. A. is handed down to dinner before Mrs. B., hence Mrs. B. and the hostess are at daggers, owing to the ignorance or infatuation of the unfortunate host. We trust we have said sufficient to show that this is an important subject, and not to be lightly thrown aside. Etiquette, although not unknown to the savage, makes the difference between the savage and the civilized man. Let the gentleman disregard etiquette and he at once falls from his high estate to that of the savage. Etiquette means attention to little matters not prescribed by law. Sometimes it is the oil that smooths the wheels of state, at others it enables men to answer the angry with a quiet tongue with calm and imperturbable feelings and unruffled features, instead of a blow. Supposing etiquette to have a civilizing effect on the human species, it is in many instances a great curse. It is etiquette that induced the grinders at Sheffield to steal the bands from the non-society men's wheels. Perhaps the etiquette of the less-educated class is of comparatively small importance, but it is only necessary to look at the etiquette of the most highly-educated set of men in this kingdom—the Bar—to see that etiquette may have a very baneful and demoralizing tendency. The bar often require the client to employ two counsel when one would do the work quite as well. They require in many cases three counsel to appear when the client desires to drop one as useless. The bar do not hesitate to take fees for work which they know they cannot perform. Surely such conduct would be dishonest in any other profession ; and unless the bar had become hardened to such crimes, by means of etiquette, their minds would revolt at such enormities.

But if etiquette be important in the ordinary affairs of life, how much more so is it in the card-room and at the whist-table ! Etiquette is often but a form. At whist, etiquette is a substance. If a man will not send his card or call at another's house, he may hope to be forgiven ; but at whist the man who does not attend to the etiquette prescribed by good taste and the usages of the table, this offender will be properly shunned. Etiquette in whist phraseology is a term synonymous with honest. The men therefore who commit breaches of etiquette are, in our opinion, dishonest, and would, if they had a chance, pick a pocket or rob a church. Inattention to the etiquette of the game causes more bickering and heart-aches than the worst player out of Bedlam, and goodness knows the bad players are nearly sufficient to drive ordinary people mad. But because men are bad players, surely there is no occasion to add to their other offences the total disregard of etiquette. Some men are so thick-skinned that nothing short of a penalty will ever prevent their breaking a rule. These sort of men drop a card face upwards and snatch it up again, and think they have done something clever instead of having committed a heinous offence. Or they lead out of turn, and when ultimately they get the lead, they send out the exposed card like a flash of lightning, and again think they have done something clever, deserving the praise of their partner for their 'cuteness—cuteness which is so closely allied to low cunning. This is the conduct of a common skittle-sharp or swindler, and yet the men who do such tricks think themselves honourable men. If they are spoken to on the subject they will allege they did not play in a hurry, that they took their time, and that their adversary had a reasonable opportunity for inflicting the penalty. Of course they do not in their hearts believe that they gave a reasonable time. They are simply lying, and hope to get out of their troubles by so doing—so the carelessness is to be covered by cunning, and the cunning, if necessary, by lying, and this at a game undertaken for amusement. Banging the cards down on the table, playing with emphasis, is another point contrary to etiquette, and which those players who are not gentlemen are constantly forgetting. We suppose there is some pleasure in knocking one's knuckles on the table. It makes a noise, and that pleases some children ; or perhaps it annoys an adversary, or perhaps it is simply the act of an uncouth man utterly thoughtless on the subject. We presume it is only the act of a bear making this noise. A bear would hardly do so in the drawing-room. Why such behaviour is to be permitted out of ladies' society is a mystery we are unable to solve. But to bang the cards about is not always the act of the bear, it is sometimes that of the bear and cheat combined, *e.g.* when the player is commencing or completing a Blue Peter. We suppose bears do not reflect ; but any way, bears are not necessarily dishonest. The big, burly, uneducated men may not know the etiquette of a game, but they do know cheating forms no part thereof. To play in this marked manner is cheating as bad as that of the common thimble-rigger. Nay, it is worse, for there is some skill in taking up the pea, and there is no skill required to hit the table hard. Drawing the card before the proper time is often an innocent kind of cheating ; innocent, we say, because it is generally done by simpletons who do not recollect the effect of their acts. If done by design, of course it is common cheating. Sometimes the hesitation of the player has the same effect, and we have seen a player hesitate with only one of the suit in his hand. This may have been done innocently from absence of mind, or it may have been cheating. It may have been an act to induce others to believe that the hesitating player had another of that suit. The fact is, irregularities of any kind at cards are so closely allied to cheating, that to draw the line between the one and the other is nearly impossible. The cheat will do his cheating apparently with regularity and decorum, whilst the careless and thoughtless person intending nothing wrong cheats in a bare-faced manner. The law cannot draw the line. It does so as sharply as it can, but it cannot mark out every offence. The common law, so people imagine, failed. Hence equity was introduced to assist the law. Equity has not yet been introduced at whist, but should that ever take place, the man who draws a card before his turn—who tries to evade the laws as they are written—who bangs cards on the table in asking for a Blue Peter, or to inform his partner that the card led is a winning card—these, we say, will then meet with their reward ; but until then we are driven to rely on etiquette, and the desire of the players to do that which is right. An irregularity at the whist-table should never be passed over. The smallest infraction of the rules and the etiquette of the game should be severely commented on, and if players persist in constant breaches of the proprieties of the game, they should be tabooed.

The pretence of ignorance as to etiquette is often as disgusting as the commission of the offence. Repeat day after day that such a thing is wrong, and you find the offence again committed, and again you receive a denial that the offending party knew that he was doing wrong, and thus insult is added to injury. The faults here referred to are nearly always committed by the desperately-bad players. Oh ! that these men would bear in mind the trouble and annoyance they cause by their inattention, ignorance, and want of common observation, and remembering this, that no player ever refuses to join the table at which they play ; that they would reciprocate the whist players' sentiments, and try to add to, rather than detract from, the harmony of the evening. Probably if the bad players could realize the misery they cause they would scarcely play at all, but this no one can reasonably ask. The game is for the bad as well as the good players, but we may reasonably request that the bad players should learn to observe the little niceties of the game, if not with greater caution, with as much care as their superiors.

For the information of those who pretend not to know, we add a few examples. It is not etiquette or honest to claim the game when you have it not, or honours under the like circumstances, or a trick more than you have, or to dispute the score of your adversaries who have properly scored. It is not etiquette either by looks, smiles, frowns, or gestures, to intimate any knowledge, good or bad, of your hand. It is not etiquette to ask what are trumps, to induce your partner to lead them. It is not etiquette to hesitate in the play of your cards, to show that you could have played differently. It is not etiquette to frown or look savage when your partner plays a suit you do not want. It is not etiquette for a bystander to make any remarks as to the score or game, or as to a revoke, although the same is claimed, until he is appealed to on the subject ; nor is it etiquette for him during the game, by any look or gesture, to make any comment on the goodness or badness of the play. It is not etiquette to ask to see the last trick, for the purpose of informing your partner the necessity to recollect something about that suit. Nor is it etiquette to ask to have the cards placed, with the like object. It is not etiquette to say which was your card played to the trick after they have been touched for the purpose of being gathered, even though the question is put to you. Having led a winning card, it is not etiquette to draw out another ready to play, because you thereby intimate to your partner that the card led is the best. It is not etiquette to scold your partner, to chuckle at your adversary's bad play, or to deride your partner when he possesses less knowledge of the game than yourself.

It is not etiquette to get into a passion and throw down the cards. It is not etiquette for the young whist-player to deride or be angry with his seniors. If in dealing, you expose an ace, and your adversaries elect to let the deal stand, it is not etiquette to misdeal. In dealing, it is not etiquette to count the cards on the table, or in the hand, and then declare you have not done so to avoid a misdeal. It is not etiquette to bet with an outsider without first offering the chance to your adversaries. The breach of this law causes more anger than almost any other. It is not etiquette to wrangle with your opponent on any disputed point, when there is a bystander to whom you can refer. Such bystander having decided, although you think him wrong, it is not etiquette further to argue the point, but it is etiquette to submit with a good grace. Having revoked once, it is not etiquette to revoke again to cover your blunder. Nor is it etiquette to make any exclamation calling your adversary's attention to the fact that you have revoked. The excitable and talkative players may bear this in mind, and they will do well to remember that at whist nothing should be said during the play of the hand.

It must not be supposed that in the space of an article of this description (long as it is) that we can give in detail all the points that are not etiquette. Nothing but a nice sense of honour, and a due regard to the feelings of your adversaries, and what is due from yourself as a gentleman, can guide you on such a subject : but we have said enough, if our lucubrations are not in vain, to make players reflect on these subjects. The only excuse that can be pleaded for this wretched class of non-observers of etiquette, is that the booksellers have entirely neglected the etiquette of Whist. We have the etiquette of the ball-room, the etiquette of everything else under the sun, from writers in Grub-street to ladies of quality. Why have the Whist-players been left out in the cold ? For 6d. any other class can know what to do and how to write, but Whist-players have no guide but one page in Mr. Clay's book, and the same page repeated by Cavendish ; but we trust we have only to mention the subject to induce the latter to produce a book worthy of the importance of the subject.—From *The Westminster Papers*.

PROGRESS.

IT is now possible, and indeed (for persons insensible to fatigue) easy, to go from New York round the world to New York again in 78 days. By leaving New York on 1st August and travelling westward, it would be possible to spend exactly a year in the circuit of the globe *via* California, Japan, China, India, Egypt, Italy, France, and so by England back to New York, always in an absolutely perfect climate, always in sunshine and never too hot, without ever seeing a drop of rain by land or encountering anything but the finest weather at sea.—*Pioneer*.

OYSTERS.

IN his report on the Pearl Banks on the Ceylon Coast inspected in November last, Mr. Atherton records the discovery of a bed of oysters from two to three years old on the East Cheval, healthy in appearance, well formed, and estimated to number about half a million. They are firmly attached to a rocky bed, and are in every way suitable for breeding. Mr. Atherton recommends that they be strictly preserved as stock oysters, and regularly inspected with the view of carrying on a systematic cultivation of the pearl oysters, in order to revive that much neglected and fruitful source of revenue ; so the "Mute Miltons" had better be careful how they contract disease.—*Pioneer*.

THE COLLECTOR.

I SAT in office at midnight,
As the *ghunta* received twelve whacks ;
And I read the Board's late Circ'lar
About the Income Tax.
And like the muddy rushing
Of Parsee bottled beer,
A flood of thoughts came o'er me,
And I felt inclined to swear.
How, in the name of goodness,
Can I hunt mahajuns out,
When they won't allow us tentage,
Yet our assessments scout ?
How, in the name of goodness,
Can I check the *putwarrie's* wiles,
When the Revenue Board, by order,
Will not pay for my gharry *biles* ?
And my heart is hot and restless,
And my life is full of care,
And the burthen laid upon me
Is more than I can bear.

—*Pioneer*. L.

A LADY was killed at Sydney last November by the bursting of a kerosine lamp. This kind of lamp is widely used in India, yet we never heard of an accident. Nevertheless, a very little carelessness on the part of the native servant who trims and fills it, and it might be as effectual as a hand-grenade.—*Pioneer*.

THE antiquity of pins can no longer be doubted. Twenty-five very well-made specimens of these useful articles more than 3,000 years old, have recently been placed in the Louvre, Musée Charles X, in a glass-case before the door of the *ceramic* collection of Napoleon III. They were found by M. Mariette in the subterranean vaults of Thebes.

GREAT MEN AND MORALITY.

(*Saturday Review*, Dec. 18.)

IT is a frequent and, within certain limits, a very fair charge against the picturesque school of modern historians, that they defy the successful sinner and despise the unfortunate saint. It is the natural tendency of the genuine hero-worshipper to overlook the consideration which we ordinarily apply in judging contemporary characters. We do not, or at least we should not, respect a man the more because he makes a fortune by commercial frauds on a grand scale, instead of going to prison for picking pockets of half-crowns. The crime is the same in both cases, and should be condemned by the same standard. On the same principle the monarch who seizes his neighbour's territories without just cause is a criminal in the same sense as the pick-pocket, and does incomparably more mischief. Frederick's action in appropriating Silesia should be judged on the same grounds as Bill Sykes' most successful strokes of burglary. But Mr. Carlyle, it is said, is so dazzled by the splendour of his hero's success that he manages to apologize for his enormities, and to present him for our homage in a perfect blaze of panegyric.

The criticism is a very fair one, and the assumption upon which it proceeds may be unreservedly granted. A king or a nation is as much bound to be honest as a costermonger, though it must also be observed that honesty in international relations has not been so clearly defined as in the common concerns of life. The heroes may have the benefit, whatever it is, of the uncertainty which surrounds almost every question of morals in general politics. Granting this, however, there is still a difficulty which requires consideration. Frederick, we may assume, acted wrongly in appropriating Silesia ; we may further assume that he acted wrongly even after making allowance for the incompleteness of the analogy between questions of dominion and questions of private property. But we may still suppose (we do not of course assert the fact) that the aggrandizement of the Prussian monarchy was of essential service to Germany and to the general interests of Europe. To be fair, we must make the service as prominent as the crime. Frederick, we should in that case say, injured his soul for the good of his country. He committed a sin, but the world was the better for it. If this is frequently the case with heroes, it becomes rather difficult to avoid praising them for immoral actions ; and that something of the kind is true may be argued with much plausibility. Mr. Buckle, for example, asserted that the worst evils of the world are caused by the good intentions of its rulers. An ignorant ruler, he said—and most rulers are grossly ignorant—with good-intentions and supreme power to enforce them, has always done far more evil than good. In proportion to the extent of his power and the strength of his motives the evil became enormous. If some alloy of selfishness could be mixed with his goodness, his power and the evils resulting from its use would be diminished. But if he has no fear, if he is entirely unselfish, if his sole object is the good of others, you have no check upon him, no change of playing off his vice against his ignorance, and there are therefore no limits to the calamities which he may inflict. The instances which may be alleged in support of this apparent paradox are obvious. Persecution of religious opinions has been one of the most cruel evils inflicted upon the world, and from the days of Marcus Aurelius downwards the most energetic persecutors have been the most virtuous rulers. A man with an unhesitating faith in his creed, and with a sublime disregard of practical consequences, would naturally burn, imprison, and torture with an energy proportioned to his zeal for the highest interests of mankind. The essentially degrading system of the Inquisition was worked by men of the loftiest motives and the purest character. If by any turn of the wheel we could see similar principles once more in power, every one can point to the men who would be the most energetic of spiritual tyrants. They are precisely the gentle, pure-minded zealots, who have sacrificed their own private interests to motives which the vulgar cannot comprehend, and would be almost equally ready to sacrifice to them the lives and limbs of their fellow-creatures. Or, to take a more recent example, every one admits that few kings have ever done so much mischief in the same space of time as George III. He, more than any one, alienated half the English-speaking race from the mother-country ; perpetuated the injustices from the consequences of which Ireland is still suffering ; and maintained every obsolete restriction, till it became absolutely intolerable. He did the mischief just because he was about the most perfect type known of the most mischievous class of mortals, the wrong-headed conscientious man. The injury he committed was precisely proportioned to the degree in which he could raise himself above the huckstering politics of his generation, and was consequently "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." That is, in short, the contrast which constantly puzzles the hero-worshippers. They see that the absence of principle which causes ordinary people to call the hero wicked enables him to overleap the petty barriers which have been erected for ordinary cases, and to pursue the great interests of mankind regardless of the scandal caused to shallower minds, and of the damage resulting to the codes of rules which have been formed out of the ordinary prejudices of his contemporaries. His intellect pierces below the surface, and though it may not be able to construct a satisfactory theory, refuses to sacrifice the permanent interests of the race to the dogmas of theologians or the abstract right of jurists. How far this explanation may be valid in any particular case must be a difficult question for investigation. Whether, for example, Cæsar simply pursued the natural dictates of a selfish ambition, or really saw that the time for the old formulæ was passed away, and that a new construction was required for a new order of things, must be left to careful historians. There will always be many difficult questions of casuistry in times when established theories conflict with the inevitable "logic of facts ;" and still more difficult critical questions as to the nature of the motives animating the foremost actors and the degree in which they foresaw the results of their own conduct.

It is plain, however, that the difficulty is much increased by a persistent mixing up of two totally distinct questions. It is generally assumed, both by his friends and enemies, that to defend the action, for example, of Cromwell is the same thing as to defend the purity of his motives. Royalists invariably accused him of hypocrisy, because they held that his actions were essentially wicked. Their antagonists defended him because they thought that his actions were as plainly good. Both of them made the obviously erroneous assumption that his own view of his conduct must be the same as theirs. There is nothing absurd in supposing that he gave to the nation precisely what it most needed, though he gave it from selfish motives, because his own interests accidentally coincided with those of the nation. Nor is it absurd to suppose that he established a thoroughly vicious system because he was animated by a genuine fanaticism. Nobody supposes in modern politics that all the virtue is on the right side, and all the vice on the wrong. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli are, as we all know, both actuated exclusively by the loftiest patriotism, and the most ardent desire to do good ; yet, as either came into power, he would pursue a policy diametrically opposite to that of his rival. One of those courses would necessarily be mischievous, and possibly both ; but it would be the height of absurdity to charge the evil result upon the bad intentions of the Minister. Why should we not extend the same charity to historical persons, and admit the good or the bad result of particular Governments without condemning or worshipping those who brought them about ? Indeed, for many purposes, the question of motive may be altogether omitted ; it is a question rather for the biographer than for the historian, and though their spheres of duty may occasionally coincide, there is a wide distinction between their ultimate objects. More than this, it is plain that in many cases the intellect of a ruler is of far more importance to his subjects than his virtues. There are times when the main object of true patriots should be to secure a vigorous form of government, and to put a stop to the encroachments of chaos. At such epochs it matters comparatively little whether the ruler seizes power from patriotic motives or from selfish motives. A man of great ability, whether good or bad, is generally anxious above all things to secure a system which will work ; and such a system may be the most vital need of the people. Richelieu may have attacked the French nobility because he was spiteful or of a naturally despotic temper, but it was desirable that their power should be broken, whatever special causes might lead to the result. The injustice in such cases extends only to the persons immediately affected, and the benefits to the great mass of the people are substantially obtained by any course which secures the desired result. When the apples are ready to fall, it does not matter who shakes the tree. The sooner they come down the better, though avarice or private enmity may chiefly animate the shaker. A great man is simply a great force, and when he sets the world in motion the catastrophe will be shaped by the wants of the people most affected. The man of great intellect feels that, with a view to his own interests, if for no higher reason, it is necessary to have as large a bulk of supporters as possible on his side, and therefore he tries to minister to some very general need. He knows the secret of magnifying his apparent influence by pushing the world in the direction in which it is naturally propelled, instead of spending his force uselessly in supporting some obsolete crotchet. His worshippers have rightly insisted on the importance of such an instinct and on its beneficial results to mankind ; but they have foolishly undertaken to prove the unnecessary and, indeed, palpably erroneous corollary that the men who have done what was wanted, have done it because they believed it to be right. Their critics in denouncing very forcibly the consequent confusion of all morality, have blundered equally into the assumption that the labours of a bad man must necessarily lead to bad results.

Nor is there anything of an immoral tendency in fully admitting the benefits conferred by selfish persons. All morality necessarily assumes that we cannot calculate the consequences of particular actions. If we could distinctly assert that the murder of a particular man, taking in all the direct and indirect results, would on the whole do more good than harm, we should find it hard to explain why he should not be murdered. We therefore lay down general rules, the universal observance of which brings out a clear balance of good, though obedience to them sometimes does harm and a breach of them sometimes does good. It is no objection to morality that many criminals have, in spite of their intentions, conferred much good upon mankind. Nor is it to be doubted that, given equal amounts of enlightenment, a good ruler does less harm than a bad one. Even in such cases as that of persecution, where bad actions seem to be the necessary result of great virtues, there is something to be said on the other side. Persecution might proceed from a superstitious belief in certain dogmas ; but it might also proceed from the most selfish desire of power on the part of the persecutors. Bad men persecuted as well as good ; though the obvious selfishness of the practice might bring the practice more quickly into discredit. The conscientious scruples of George III. were the cause of long continued injustice ; but the evils were due as much to the narrowness of his morality as of his intellect. If his sympathies had been wider and his hatred of oppression stronger, his obstinacy would have been diminished as effectually as by a diminution of his conscientious zeal. His faults were due as much to the absence of some virtues as to the presence of others. All that the argument proves is that a devotion to lofty principle may in many cases be productive of serious evils. But it remains equally true that the absence of public spirit in the rulers, or of a belief of the people in their public spirit, is the most serious disease to which a government can be subject. However many evils have been inflicted by misguided zeal, they are not to be compared to the evils which follow from a general opinion that zeal is a folly, and that faith in great ideas is not to be expected in a member of a government. Even the worst creed has generally some sound element about it, which may diminish its injurious influence. The real question raised is not whether bad men or good ones make the best rulers ; but whether it is not necessary that a ruler should have qualifications which are of even more importance to his people, if not to himself. Nobody denies that an artist ought to be honest, though it is of still more importance that he should be skilful ; and though we have generally denied the principle in practice, it will not be denied that in theory government is an art which requires much learning, and even some knowledge and experience. It is not true, though it is often assumed, that a blind instinct for doing good is enough in itself to dispense with any intellectual merits. But when we once perceive this fact, we shall not be shackled by the assertion that a good stupid governor may do much harm and a bad one much good, just as a dissipated surgeon may perform an operation much more effectually than a good Christian who has never used a knife.

A RAMBLE THROUGH ROME.

ROME, DEC. 10.

I STARTED soon after 6 this morning on a pilgrimage to the Basilica of the Apostle to the Gentiles. You will ask "What possessed you ?" I don't know. It might be a spirit of contradiction. The human race is at St. Peter's, so I sought out St. Paul. I walked down the Corso in darkness, rain, and dirt. But working Rome was up and lively. Then I went up the narrow, steep ascent round the left of the Capitol—that is, the left as we barbarians look at it. There was no wind, and the air of the street a solid mass of stink. Then down the Forum, still in the dusk, under the seven-branch candlestick, under the Arch of Constantine, with the giants of architecture in the background. Then alongside the hill where kings and emperors built one upon another, and where the Emperor of the French is now investigating underground the caprices of fashion and of fortune. Then, crossing a good road, I entered the long lane leading to the Porta San Paolo. The mud of ages was upon it, and a train of carts before me had some work to avoid holes which might have wrecked them. They were peasants returning home from disposing of their goods, and, by the smell, must have been carrying home lumps of pitch, as Virgil advises them. But how fagged, and spare, and ill-faring, and ill-favoured most of these peasants are—quite as much so as in the very saddest parts of Ireland, of which, indeed, Italy often reminds me. On either side, on every vantage-ground within view, were churches and monastic buildings, with showy fronts and high gateways. I passed through some huge masses of brickwork, rising high overhead. They were the Wall of Servius. What a people the Romans must have been even then ! By and bye my eyes were gladdened with that pyramid of Cestius, which a man ought to see before he visits the Nile. However, it is more than 100 feet high ; it has lasted near 2,000 years ; it is still in good preservation ; and it marks afar the spot where so many of our countrymen lie. It is also the point from which a paved road goes perfectly straight to the object of my pilgrimage. By this time the sun had risen, and I had to my left the hills beyond Albano, and also those beyond Tivoli, well in view, the latter with the snow on the highest points. By the bye, I hear they are skating in England. I had had to take off my overcoat before I left the Corso. I had now before me, a mile off, the famous Basilica which England used to maintain till a certain unmentionable epoch, since which the Catholic powers, and latterly Greeks, Jews, Turks, heretics, and the Egyptians, have vied with one another in rebuilding and adorning it, if only to shame our shabbiness. It is situated, as you know, in a pestilential desert. Nobody can exist a twelve-month within a mile of it. He might as well have his nose held to the ground in the Grotta del Cane or the worst gully-hole in London. There are cottages here and there for the tillers of the soil, which must be fertile, for there were fields of tall ready stuff—is it cane or Indian corn ?—standing still, and partially green, 20 feet high, within a stone's throw of the Basilica. I dare say tigers could live there pleasantly enough, but human beings cannot. Under these circumstances the people here have shown much good sense in making the exterior look mean and even small, which was no slight architectural feat. The tower would be quite in place anywhere in Marylebone, and the church itself looks the grandfather of all our meeting-houses. But for the interior, there is nothing like it for vastness, magnificence, and costliness. Any one of its hundred monolith columns, of granite, marble, or alabaster, would excite an insurrection of our London artists at the idea of wasting so much money on a block of stone for the sole benefit of the masons. The immense floor of inlaid marbles had a polish that looked like water. The building would contain our Westminster Abbey, roof and all, and must be twice as wide. "They," I don't know who, are still lavishing money on the stupendous pile ; though, as in many other churches of this scale, the west front still waits the advent of an English marquis, or the man who took the lion's share in fronting the Santa Croce at Florence. But I must not detain you in this world of marbles and mosaics. I had seen half-a-dozen cabs at the entrance, and there were about as many priests celebrating mass, each with two or three worshippers ; one of them might have a few more. As it was only 8 o'clock, and our English churches are not much thronged at that hour, I could only do honour to the devotion which took so many so far. They tell me that to strangers this is the most popular of Roman shrines, the most saving and efficacious. I will not question it. A religious act is always something, and a good many of them count up faster than any quantity of nothing at all. What it does really count to, depends upon character and circumstance. Returning home, at the Porta San Paolo I took the road to my left ; passed the heap of broken crockery 150 feet high and a mile round ; passed the place where the old Romans landed their precious marbles, and where a vast quantity has just been discovered ; passed under some new fortifications raised on the Aventine, and found myself on the banks of the Tiber, with three or four steamers before me. Already I had been somewhat scandalized to see a railway train fly over the road between St. Paul's and the gate of that name. As I approached the city the smell was intolerable. Why is it ? By and bye, at a turn of the road, there was just before me the Temple of Vesta in all its symmetry and beauty. But, oh, the dirt ! I had to pick my way. This with the Tiber rushing close by, like a cataract. Then came the beautiful little Temple of Fortuna Virilis, still in the dirt. Close by is the quaint old house of Rienzi the tribune, with its misshapen brick columns, its monstrous corbels, its huge cornice, its barbarous frieze, its pateras in terra-cotta, and its magnificently debased style. Turning to the river, an inscription in wrought iron records that Pius IX. has thrown a suspension bridge across to the Ponte Rotto. Through a labyrinth of dirt, I came upon a dozen blacksmiths hammering away under the arches of the Theatre of Marcellus. Thence, though the rain and mud, and an atmosphere that must shorten by ten years at least the life of every human being compelled to breathe it, I came home.

May I venture to make some remarks on this contrast of splendour and dirt, magnificence and squalor, holiness and uncleanness, religion and brutishness, taste and indecency ? Christian Rome, it is always said, is a model city and State. Therefore is the temporal power contended for so warmly. There ought, at least, to be one perfectly-governed city in the world, just to show a light to the nations. Granting that everything is done that can be done for the souls of these poor people, why should not more be done for their bodies—so closely and inscrutably associated with their souls ? If splendid buildings and ceremonies can do something to elevate the nature, and possibly the heart, why not also health, good air, ablutions, and the like ? It cannot be for want of money. There must be millions flowing into this huge maelstrom of expenditure every year. It cannot be for want of good intentions. Nor can it be for the want of talent and skill. The mathematicians, the astronomers, the architects of Rome equal—indeed, some surpass—all the world. The genius of Rome is still what it was when she conquered the world, though the world has outgrown her small, peninsular scale, and can afford to defy her. It is she that taught the world these arts and this pride. So why cannot Rome be wholesome and clean ? It is so easy to be clean. It would be so valid and scriptural an argument in favour of spiritual authority. If Rome would bid her own children to be cleansed in their bodies, and see it actually done, that might prove the cleansing of their souls. But the power is wasted and despised. Aqueducts bring hither the springs of the Apennines in order to be thrown away in magnificent fountains, some a few hundred yards from me, one as high up as the dome of St. Peter's. Marble Neptunes, river gods, sea horses, tritons, nymphs, and what-not have plenty of pure water ; flesh and blood none. The faces and figures of the people betray that they are cheated of what they might have. It is a proud life, this of Rome ; but it is pride in rags, famine, and dirt. But who is to do it ? The Pope, of course. It is the Pope who does everything. So I read on every wall, on every frieze, on every tablet, wherever anything has been done or mended. The name of some Pope or other, or here and there some Cardinal, is recorded for future ages every hundred yards in this city, and at a good many points out of it. I read "Pius IX." in a hundred inscriptions as an eternal benefactor. No doubt he is that ; nor is it his own vanity that records it. He is a good child who does as he is bid, which is more than can be said for most. He follows in the old track, and does right in the sight of heaven, as his predecessors did before him—yes, just as they did. No selfish or self-willed man would live the life he does. But, oh, for a Pope who would just have enough will of his own to sacrifice himself wholly, life, name, and everything ! May there come a Pope of no name, bearing no high family honours, not calling himself either pious or innocent, and resolved to leave no splendid and useless memorials for an idle admiration. May he seek out all the works of use, the fruit of which shall be in health and strength, and comfort, and the reward of which shall be in heaven rather than here. May he be content to pass in the long line as the nameless, unknown, unrecorded Pope, numbered rather than named in the catalogue. Rome, purged of her manifold foulness, would be something to show 700 visitors ; and it certainly would be something to find it dirty and leave it clean. What can we promise for this ? The Pope may not much value our draughts on the celestial treasury ; but we can tell him that the virtue we urge, that of nameless and unrewarded well-doing in matters of real utility, is that most esteemed in our country. Whatever it may be at Rome, it is not the taste or the caste of English goodness that any good deed should be stamped with the name of the doer. The doers do not wish it, for they are wont to associate such memorials with the lower forms of ambition, natural to those who have not quality or high principle to rest upon. The natural consequence of this indifference to self is that English humanity and English piety take useful directions. They do not especially affect those which shall transmit and ornament a memory in the eyes of the common rank, or which shall attract the gaze of the stranger and mere sightseer. That is the true English quality, and as long as it remains such it will find in itself a solid reason against pretensions, whatever they be, of a more florid and egotistical character.—*The Times*.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.*

UNDER the title of "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," the long-expected new volume from the pen of the Poet Laureate will be in the hands of the public to-morrow. Perhaps on no former occasion has the anticipative zest of the literary world been so eagerly and so largely embodied in a practical form ; for we believe that the orders in the hands of Mr. Tennyson's new publishers, Messrs. Strahan and Co., already amount to no fewer than 30,000 copies ; and it need not be said that these figures will not nearly represent the actual circulation of the book within the next few weeks or months. As the leading clause in the title sufficiently indicates, the favoured mine o Arthurian legends has furnished the poet with the main material of the volume. We have, in truth, three new Idylls of the King—"The Coming of Arthur," "The Holy Grail," and "Pelleas and Ettarre ;" while the first snatch of stately Arthurian song—the "Morte d'Arthur," published some thirty years ago—has been fitted with a fresh introduction, and, "in accordance with an early project of the author's," presented anew, under the title of "The Passing of Arthur." Mr. Tennyson, in fact, in this volume completes his transfusion of the King Arthur legends into modern verse ; and an intimation from the publishers informs us, that, while the four Idylls which we have enumerated "are printed in their present form for the convenience of those who possess the former volume, the whole series should be read, and is to-day published," in this order : "The Coming of Arthur :" *The Round Table*—"Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," "The Holy Grail," "Pelleas and Ettarre," "Guinevere :" "The Passing of Arthur." None who know the "Morte d'Arthur" of Mr. Tennyson's youth need be reminded of its clear simplicity, its solemn beauty, and the exquisite fitness of its language. Although nothing that accompanies it in the present volume, and perhaps not much in the earlier Idylls, will ever equal its peculiar charm—for was it not the first isolated note of the Laureate's chief song ?—we find in "The Holy Grail" a dreamy gorgeousness, and in "Pelleas and Ettarre" a rushing energy and a force of furious indignation, that betray no weakening of the hand or dimming of the artistic eye which gave us the charming scenes of "Enid" and the magnificent anguish of Guinevere's repentance. In our notice to-day, however, the object is less to criticise, than to give some account of the volume, and to select one or two passages that will afford a fair taste of its quality.

"The Coming of Arthur" is the shortest of the new Idylls, and in a poetical sense not particularly striking—though it has an advantage in this comparative tameness, as presenting a foil to the splendours that follow. Leodogran, the King of Cameliard, and father of one fair daughter, Guinevere, through divisions at home and the ravages of the heathen finds all his land waste—

Thick with wet woods, and many a beast therein,
And none or few to scare or chase the beast ;
So that wild dog, and wolf and boar and bear
Came night and day, and rooted in the fields,
And wallow'd in the gardens of the King.
And ever and anon the wolf would steal
The children and devour, but now and then,
Her own brood lost or dead, lent her fierce teat
To human sucklings ; and the children, housed
In her foul den, there at their meal would growl,
And mock their foster-mother on four feet,
Till, straighten'd, they grew up to wolf-like men,
Worse than the wolves.

In this distress, Leodogran hears of Arthur—whom many affirm not to be Uther's son, nor rightly to possess the kingdom—and calls him to his relief. Arthur comes ; Guinevere sees him pass the castle-walls, as he rides "a simple knight among his knights ;" and she marks him not ;

But Arthur, looking downwards as he past,
Felt the light of her eyes into his life
Smite on the sudden.

Triumphant over the heathen, he returns ; but still the great lords and barons clamour that he is not their proper ruler, for he is no son of Uther ; and when he asks Guinevere to wife in reward for his services, her father is checked by the doubt on his lineage. The knights whom Arthur sends relate the accepted story of his birth ; Bellicent, the Queen of Orkney, Uther's daughter, coming to Leodogran's Court, tells all that she knows of her half-brother—lastly repeating what Bleys, the master of the famous magician Merlin, had told her on his deathbed. Himself

And Merlin ever served about the king,
Uther, before he died, and on the night
When Uther in Tintagil past away,
Moaning and wailing for an heir, the two
Left the still king, and passing forth to breathe,
Then from the castle gateway by the chasm
Descending thro' the dismal night—a night
In which the bounds of heaven and earth were lost—
Beheld, so high upon the dreary deeps
It seem'd in Heaven, a ship, the shape thereof
A dragon wing'd, and all from stem to stern
Bright with a shining people on the decks,
And gone as soon as seen. And then the two
Dropt to the cove, and watch'd the great sea fall,
Wave after wave, each mightier than the last,
Till last, a ninth one, gathering half the deep
And full of voices, slowly rose and plunged
Roaring, and all the wave was in a flame :
And down the wave and in the flame was borne
A naked babe, and rode to Merlin's feet,
Who stoopt and caught the babe, and cried "The King !
Here is an heir for Uther !" And the fringe
Of that great breaker, sweeping up the strand,
Lash'd at the wizard as he spake the word,
And all at once all round him rose in fire,
So that the child and he were clothed in fire.
And presently thereafter followed calm,
Free sky and stars.

Convinced by this and by other testimonies—chiefly by a mystic dream—Leodogran sends back Arthur's envoys answering yea ; Lancelot escorts Guinevere to her lover ; and the pair, "by Dubric, the high saint," are married before the stateliest of Britain's altar-shrines.

The Quest of the Holy Grail—the subject of the next Idyll—afforded unbounded and peculiarly seductive scope for the fancy of the old romancists ; and Mr. Tennyson had already given evidence, in his "Sir Galahad," that the spiritual significance of the Quest had deeply impressed him. The Idyll is scarcely equal to the lyric, nor, indeed, in the nature of things would it be reasonable to expect that it should ; we lack the especial and appropriate charm of the lyric—its picture of calm, stately, absorbed purity, in, but not of, the world ; seeing all substance but as shadow, through jealous love of that sacred shadow which had become the sole substance for the enthusiastic seeker after the revelation of the pure. But the perturbation, the disappointment, the jarring of worldly levity and selfishness, that we encounter in the Idyll, are proper to the poet's description of an eager and fanatical quest, undertaken in a moment of irresponsible rapture, by men of many natures ; and great skill is shown in contrasting the tale of the restless and impetuous quest with the idle calm of the scene in which that tale is told. The narrator is Sir Percivale the Pure, who has "pass'd into the silent life of prayer," in an abbey far away from Camelot ; the listener, a fellow-monk, Ambrosius, a simple man, who, towards the end of the Idyll, charmingly describes his daily life. "These ancient books," he says, teem "with miracles and marvels like to these" which Percivale has told—

Not all unlike ; which oftentime I read,
Who read but on my breviary with ease,
Till my head swims ; and then go forth and pass
Down to the little thorpe that lies so close,
And almost plaster'd like a martin's nest
To these old walls—and mingle with our folk ;
And knowing every honest face of theirs,
As well as ever shepherd knew his sheep,
And every homely secret in their hearts,
Delight myself with gossip and old wives,
And ills and aches, and teethings, lyings-in,
And mirthful sayings, children of the place,
That have no meaning half a league away :
Or lulling random squabbles when they rise,
Chafferings and chatterings at the market-cross,
Rejoice, small man, in this small world of mine,
Yea, even in their hens and in their eggs.

Percivale thus describes to his companion the first vision of the Grail, unseen for centuries, but now seen by his sister—a nun, whose heart was pure as snow

And so she pray'd and fasted, till the sun
Shone, and the wind blew, thro' her, and I thought
She might have risen and floated when I saw her.
For on a day she sent to speak with me.
And when she came to speak, behold her eyes
Beyond my knowing of them, beautiful,
Beyond all knowing of them, wonderful,
Beautiful in the light of holiness.
And "O my brother, Percivale," she said,
"Sweet brother, I have seen the Holy Grail :
For, waked at dead of night, I heard a sound
As of a silver horn from o'er the hills
Blown, and I thought, 'It is not Arthur's use
To hunt by moonlight ;' and the slender sound
As from a distance beyond distance grew
Coming upon me—O never harp nor horn,
Nor aught we blow with breath, or touch with hand,
Was like that music as it came ; and then
Stream'd thro' my cell a cold and silver beam,
And down the long beam stole the Holy Grail,
Rose-red with beatings in it, as if alive,
Till all the white walls of my cell were dyed
With rosy colours leaping on the wall ;
And then the music faded, and the Grail,
Pass'd, and the beam decay'd, and from the walls
The rosy quiverings died into the night."

When Percivale told his sister's vision, among others, to Sir Galahad,

His eyes became so like her own, they seem'd
Hers, and himself her brother more than I. . . .
But she, the wan sweet maiden shore away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair
Which made a silken mat work for her feet ;
And out of this she plaited broad and long
A strong sword-belt, and wove with silver thread
And crimson in the belt a strange device,
A crimson grail within a silver beam ;
And saw the bright boy-knight, and bound it on him,

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* The Holy Grail, and other poems. By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. Strahan and Co.

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Saying, "My knight, my love, my knight of heaven'
O thou, my love, whose love is one with mine,
I, maiden, round thee, maiden, bind my belt.
Go forth, for thou shalt see what I have seen,
And break thro' all, till one will crown thee king
Far in the spiritual city:" and as she spake
She sent the deathless passion in her eyes
Thro' him, and made him hers, and laid her mind
On him, and he believed in her belief.

Exceedingly animated is the account that follows of the scene in Arthur's hall—when Galahad, sitting in Merlin's magic chair, saw the Holy Grail in "a beam of light seven times more bright than day," that struck amid thunder, and "a cracking and a riving of the roofs," into the stately room amid all the knights; and when all present simultaneously vowed to set out on the quest, till they should see what Galahad alone had seen that day. And splendid is the picture of the knights' departure on the quest:

But when the next day brake from under ground—
O brother, had you known our Camelot,
Built by old kings, age after age, so old
The King himself had fears that it would fall,
So strange, so rich, and dim; for where the roofs
Totter'd toward each other in the sky,
Met foreheads all along the street of those
Who watch'd us pass; and lower, and where the long
Rich galleries, lady-laden, weigh'd the necks
Of dragons clinging to the crazy walls,
Thicker than drops from thunder, showers of flowers
Fell as we past; and men and boys astride
On wyvern, lion, dragon, griffin, swan,
At all the corners, named us each by name,
Calling "God speed!" but in the street below
The knights and ladies wept, and rich and poor.
Wept, and the King himself could hardly speak
For grief, and in the middle street the Queen,
Who rode by Lancelot, wail'd and shriek'd aloud,
"This madness has come on us for our sins!"

This is by no means the only passage where the poet has drawn in his verse a scene that Doré alone could render, and Doré himself could hardly surpass with his audacious pencil. One or two pages farther, Percivale has the transient sight of a mighty hill,

And, on the top, a city wall'd: the spires
Prick'd with incredible pinnacles into heaven;

while, but a little farther, there is a weird gorgeousness about the scene of Galahad's evanishment, which it would tax all the imagination and daring of the artist to reproduce. Perhaps the poet has insensibly caught the air of his last and greatest illustrator; certainly there is a picturesque grandeur about some of the descriptions in this volume which finds no parallel in former works of Tennyson.

But, leaving Sir Percivale to tell out the tale of the Holy Quest, let us pass to the third new Idyll—that of "Pelleas and Ettarre." The story is very simple. King Arthur made new knights to fill the gap left by the Holy Quest; and, as he sat in hall at old Caerleon,

The high doors
Were softly sunder'd, and thro' these a youth,
Pelleas, and the sweet smell of the fields
Past, and the sunshine came along with him.
"Make me thy knight, because I know, Sir King,
All that belongs to knighthood, and I love,"
Such was his cry.

For he was fain to win for his lady the golden circlet and the golden sword which Arthur had made the prizes of a tournament. Arthur dubbed him knight; and Pelleas won the circlet and sword for his lady—whom he had known but a day or two; having found her and her suite astray in the Forest of Dean, and guided them on the road to Camelot, to the jousts. As the lady inquired the way, Pelleas stood wrapt in wonder at her beauty, and

Gazing thought,
"Is Guinevere herself so beautiful?"
For large her violet eyes look'd, and her bloom
A rosy dawn kindled in stainless heavens,
And round her limbs, mature in womanhood,
And slender was her hand and small her shape,
And but for those large eyes, (the haunts of scorn,
She might have seem'd a toy to trifle with,
And pass and care no more. But while he gazed
The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy,
As tho' it were the beauty of her soul:
For as the base man, judging of the good,
Put his own baseness in him by default
Of will and nature, so did Pelleas lend
All the young beauty of his own soul to hers,
Believing her; and when she spake to him,
Stammer'd, and could not make her a reply.
For out of the waste islands had he come,
Where saving his own sisters he had known
Scarce any but the women of his isles,
Rough wives, that laugh'd and scream'd against the gulls,
Makers of nets, and living from the sea.

The lady is scornful and a wanton; she humours Pelleas only till he has won the prize for her, and then, returning to her castle, causes the portcullis to be thrown down in his face. He thinks this, and many other indignities heaped on him, but trials of his love; and gladly exchanges arms with the light Sir Gawain, who undertakes to win the lady for him, by telling her that he has slain Pelleas, and incessantly sounding the praises of the youth. Gawain has asked for three days "to mould her fancy," and has entered the castle.

So those three days, aimless about the land,
Lost in a doubt, Pelleas wandering
Waited, until the third night brought a moon
With promise of large light on woods and ways.
The night was hot: he could not rest, but rode
Ere midnight to her walls, and bound his horse
Hard by the gates. Wide open were the gates,
And no watch kept; and in thro' these he past,
And heard but his own steps, and his own heart
Beating, for nothing moved but his own self,
And his own shadow. Then he crost the court,
And saw the postern portal also wide
Yawning; and up a slope of garden, all
Of roses white and red, and wild ones mixt
And overgrowing them, went on, and found,
Here too, all hush'd below the mellow moon,
Save that one rivulet from a tiny cave
Came lightening downward, and so spilt itself
Among the roses, and was lost again.
Then was he aware that white pavilions rose,
Three from the bushes, gilden-peakt: in one,
Red after revel, droned her lurdane knights
Slumbering, and their three white squires across their feet:
In one, their malice on the placid lip
Froz'n by sweet sleep, four of her damsels lay:
And in the third, the circlet of the jousts
Bound on her brow, were Gawain and Ettarre.
Back, as a hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and feels a snake, he drew:
Back, as a coward slinks from what he fears
To cope with, or a traitor proven, or hound
Beaten, did Pelleas in an utter shame
Creep with his shadow thro' the court again,
Fingering at his sword-handle until he stood
There on the castle-bridge once more, and thought,
"I will go back, and slay them where they lie."
And so went back and seeing them yet in sleep,
Said, "Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death," and drew the sword, and thought,
"What! slay a sleeping knight? the King hath bound
And sworn me to this brotherhood;" again,
"Alas that ever a knight should be so false."
Then turn'd, and so return'd, and groaning laid
The naked sword athwart their naked throats,
There left it, and them sleeping; and she lay,
The circlet of the tourney round her brows,
And the sword of the tourney across her throat.
And forth he past, and mounting on his horse
Stared at her towers that, larger than themselves
In their own darkness, throng'd into the moon.
Then crush'd the saddle with his thighs, and clench'd
His hands, and madden'd with himself and moan'd.

A burst of bitter reproaches and fiery indignation broke from his lips; and then

He dash'd the rowel into his horse,
And bounded forth and vanish'd thro' the night.
Then she, that felt the cold touch on her throat,
Awaking knew the sword, and turn'd herself
To Gawain: "Liar, for thou hast not slain
This Pelleas! here he stood and might have slain
Me and thyself." And he that tells the tale
Says that her ever-veering fancy turn'd
To Pelleas, as the one true knight on earth
And only lover; and thro' her love her life
Wasted and pined, desiring him in vain.

The outrageous suspicions and frenzied fury of the embittered Pelleas, in his encounter with Lancelot and with Guinevere at the close of this Idyll, skilfully lead up to the discovery, the disgrace, the calamity, and anguish, that give us the splendid but mournful climax of "Guinevere." Of the fourth Idyll, "The Passing of Arthur," we have already said all that is needed here. Altogether, if as a whole the new Idylls are scarcely so well sustained as the old, they present passages not less striking than the best in their predecessors—always excepting the unequalled parting of Arthur from his erring but penitent Queen.

The Idylls are followed by several smaller poems—one or two of them reprints of the pieces that some time ago appeared in magazines, as "Lucretius," "The Victim," and "Wages." Among the new pieces, we find a "Northern Farmer" of the "new style"—a sordid, hard calculator, who, in a dialect not unpoetic but hard to read, warns his son against marrying for love, and drives his counsel home by echoing the jingle of his horse's feet,

Proputty, propatty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'em saay,
Proputty, proputty, proputty—Sam, thou's an ass for thy paains:
Theer's moor sense i' one o' 'is legs nor in all thy braains.

The new style Northern Farmer, however, is not equal to the standard of the old style, either in force of poetic treatment or of character. Then we have a charming transcript of the well-known story from Boccaccio, in which a lady, supposed dead, awakes in the burial vault, where her lover, but not her husband, has gone to take a last adieu. Our limits forbid further quotation. Meantime, we leave the Laureate's new book with the assurance that his innumerable admirers will find in this volume all the characteristics and beauties of Tennyson in unabated force.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE *Irishman*, one of the "national" journals, thus concludes a long article of encouragement on the late Tipperary contest:—

"March steadily, men of Tipperary, O—
On to the goal!"

The *Times* asks,—"What is the goal?" May it not be a clerical error for *gaol*?

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 1.

ADMIRAL SEMMES OF THE ALABAMA.

MY first sight of Semmes was at Mobile. I had introductions to him from several Southern officers, including Captain Maffitt of the Florida: and being in quest of information which Captain Semmes alone could furnish first-hand, I considered it of importance to find him out. I had no little difficulty, however, in accomplishing this, and as the case illustrates a very curious feature of American, and specially (at present) of Southern life—namely, the unsettled condition of the people as regards home and occupation—I shall tell the whole story.

I had heard at the North that Semmes on his return to the States had first tried a Professorship of Moral Philosophy, but had failed. His career on the high seas had not perhaps been the best training for a Moral Philosophy chair; at any rate he had (they said) given it up and gone upon the staff of a Mobile newspaper. On reaching Mobile I took my notes of introduction to the clerk of the Battle House, where I was staying, and asked him where Captain Semmes lived. He said he was not aware.

"What paper does he edit?"

"No paper. He *did* edit a paper once, but he gave it up."

"What is he doing now?"

"God knows," said the clerk.

"Seems to me," said a tall gentleman who was lounging against the desk—"seems to me his wife kept a millinery store."

"Then have you any idea where they are to be found?"

"No, but they can tell you at the *Tribune* Office."

Away to the *Tribune* office I accordingly went: glad when I reached it, to escape from the glare and furnace-like heat of the Southern sun. I made my way up the narrow wooden stairs to the editor's room, on the shut-door of which a card was fixed with the following announcement:—

Positively no admittance
until after 2 o'clock
except to whip the Editors.

A conflict with a fighting editor did not strike me as the best way of advancing my inquiries. However, I had an introduction to the worthy major who heads the editorial staff, so I made told to knock. The major was not in, and his agreeable sub could not tell me where Semmes was to be found; thought he lived out in the country somewhere; but was certain they could inform me definitely in the office below.

I went to the office below, but found that nobody there could supply the desired information. One gentleman, however, understood that Semmes was now a lawyer, and thought his address might be found in the Directory. He obligingly went for a Directory—the Americans are very polite—and turned up the name. There it was at last:—"Semmes, R. attorney, 4, Dauphin street."

"Ah, 4 Dauphin Street," said the gentleman, sending a squirt of tobacco-juice under the counter. "He aint there now. But here is his son: this will do,—'Semmes, Jr., at Caleb Price's, corner of Water and Conter streets.'"

I thanked my polite friend, thought my search was at last to be crowned with success, and made my way under the broiling sun to Conter Street. I found Price's which turned out to be a hardware store, advertising also "herbs, spokes, &c." I stepped in and asked to see Mr. Semmes.

"Ah, he aint here now," said the man behind the counter.

"He *was* here, but he is gone to Memphis."

"Is his father in Mobile?"

"Reckon he is. Lives in the country somewhere."

"Do you know where I could find out his address?"

"No, sir."

I was so fatigued by this time that I thought I should give up my search for that day; so I returned to Battle House and refreshed myself with such a dinner as can only be got in a first class American hotel. Fortunately, further search was unnecessary. In the afternoon I had the good fortune to meet Major E——, a personal friend of Semmes, who told me that the Admiral was now a public lecturer, that he was to deliver a lecture in Mobile that very night, and that he (the Major) would have much pleasure in personally introducing me.

Accordingly that evening the Major accompanied me to the theatre in which the lecture was to be delivered, and took me round to the green-room that we might meet the Admiral before the lecture began.

MY FIRST SIGHT OF THE ADMIRAL.

We had not been many minutes there before Semmes made his appearance. He is a dark-looking man, of middle height, thin, wiry, weatherbeaten in face; black-haired, with a fierce-looking moustache twisted out at the ends, and a dangerous look about his black restless eyes. He was dressed for the occasion—in what a Scotchman would have called his Sunday clothes—a plain and most unpiratical suit of black, including dress coat, large white shirt-cuffs, and black-tie hanging in front of his turn-down collar.

He looked keenly and warily into my eyes as we shook hands; took a seat and entered into conversation, but was evidently a little troubled in mind about his lecture, and would every now and then twist his moustache with an anxious and abstracted air.

Two or three gentlemen came in, each of whom he pressed to take the chair at the meeting. One of them said that his friend Mr.—— would be the right man for it: Mr.—— could not think of accepting the honour, and suggested that it would be far better for the Admiral to have no chairman at all—that it was quite the custom now for lecturers to go in and just begin without any formality. It was true enough, and yet I could not but think that I detected in one or two of the gentlemen an unexpressed reluctance to be associated with the Admiral in so public a manner, when he was to lecture on the very subject about which the winning party felt so sore. Perhaps I was mistaken; but even if I was right, this feeling, in the present painful circumstances of the South, is not to be wondered at.

I had now some conversation with the Admiral about the Alabama, and the difficulty she had given rise to between Great Britain and America.

"Great Britain," he said, "had nothing to do with my ship as a Confederate cruizer. The Yankee papers say she was equipped in a British port. It is an entire mistake. She left Liverpool like any merchant ship, without a gun or a single armed man a-board of her. I did not arrive at Liverpool till three days later, and found that she had gone to the Azores. I followed her, and a transport met her there with guns. If any nation is responsible it is the Portuguese, to whom the Azores belong. But neither is Portugal responsible, for she had no force there to prevent me. I was three days at the Azores, and then steamed out upon the high seas, and put the Alabama formally upon commission."

Speaking of the discipline on board, he said "that all liquor found or captured was thrown overboard, and he had issued special orders against the use of liquor a-board the ship." He said he had no chaplain, but Sunday was observed as a day of rest.

Describing the routine of capture, he said,—"I had a man at the mast-head in all weathers. 'Sail ho!' from him announced a sail in sight. The officer on deck would then call up to him through the trumpet,—'Where away?' 'What does she look like?' and so forth. If she turned out to be a merchantman we hoisted the flag most likely to lull any suspicions, stood towards her, and sent off a boat. As soon as our officer stepped a-board of her, we hoisted the Confederate flag, and the officer pointed to it as the one under which the capture was made. When she was a Yankee ship, we took off her crew and burnt her. If she had English property a-board, I took a ransom and let her go." He said some of these ransom bonds "were stowed away where even Ben Butler in search of spoons could not find them."

I asked him for one or two as curiosities, seeing they were waste-paper now. But the Admiral did not know what, in the course of providence, might turn up, and thought it best to keep them.

SEMMES AS A LECTURER.

It was now time for the lecture, so the Major and I went into the theatre and took our seats. There was a somewhat thin audience; but the Southern people of the lecture-attending class have been almost beggared by the war, and the charge that night was, I think, a dollar.

It was some time after the hour before Semmes made his appearance. At last he came stepping quietly upon the stage alone; his hat in one hand and his manuscript in the other. The audience received him in silence; but this is a very common practice throughout the States.

The Admiral, with his dark, weather-beaten face and corsair look, seemed to find himself out of his element standing in dress clothes behind a reading-desk on the stage of a theatre. His black eyes, with a cast of sadness in them, glanced restlessly to different parts of the building; and frequently he smacked his lips as if his mouth were too dry for speech; but this wore off. His voice is not strong, but he speaks distinctly, and gave us an exceedingly interesting and graphic lecture, with abundant evidence in it of thought, culture, and literary power. There were very few peculiarities in his speech, except his Cockney-like addition of "r" in "Alabamar" and "idear:" his American pronunciation of "calmly" as if it were spelt "kemly," and of "a" as if it were "oo,"—"we threw a shot astern," he said, which *indooced* the merchantman to heave to."

His lecture was an attempt to vindicate the career of the Alabama on historical grounds. He compared the Confederate struggle against the North to the struggle of the American colonies against Britain, and said that though the one had succeeded and the other failed, this made no difference in the prior rights of belligerency. If George Washington's commission was valid, so was Robert E. Lee's: if Lee's was valid, so was the Alabama's

He then drew a parallel between himself and Paul Jones, the American commander who figured so prominently in the American War of Independence. He said that Jones had destroyed many of his prizes, and with far less excuse than *he* had; for Jones had always open ports into which he could have carried his prizes for adjudication, whereas the Alabama was a homeless wanderer, with all the ports of the world shut against her. He had therefore done from necessity what Jones had so often done from choice. And yet he said, "the Yankees who call Jones a hero call me a pirate! It is the old story about the bull goring the wrong ox. What Jones destroyed was British commerce; what I destroyed was Yankee commerce—that makes the difference.'

At the close of his lecture he described the beautiful Sunday morning when he sailed his ship from the Azores out upon the high seas, and when for the first time the Confederate flag waved from her peak, and the name was given her that was soon to be written in lurid fires upon the ocean before the eyes of an on-looking world.

"I was at her baptism," he said, "and I was at her burial. Two years had passed. Again it was Sunday—the 19th of June. This was her funeral morning." He described his fight with the Kearsage, and its result. "Many," he said with a touch of pathos, "many went down with the ship who had stood with bared heads at her christening on that Sunday morning two years before."

And now for a moment the admiral's dark eyes kindled with fire, as he added,—"No enemy's foot ever polluted her deck. No splinter of her hull, no shred of her flag, is a trophy in the hands of the enemy."

This passage, in newspaper phrase, "brought down the house.'—*Pioneer.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
821	Tantivey, Pickntney	Aug. 21
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 12
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 14
423	G. R. Mosle, Knck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Sept. 15
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 26
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1293	William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 22
1299	Hannah Law, Dawson—R Scovell & Co.	Sept. 30
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 24
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 27
1703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 39
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
1764	Eleutheria, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pim & Co.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	Eriminta, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1109	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1256	British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
1786	Yokohama, Blinet	Oct. 15
1995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 18
1198	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
127	Canute, Elias—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1492	Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1232	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
1103	Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1396	Aurora, Harriott.	Oct. 23
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288	Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 22
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 25
1025	Malleny, Scott	Oct. 32
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299	Jane Law, Black	Nov 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1199	Keynon, Jenkins—J. P. Coraforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov. 12
1245	Cashmere, Tobin	Nov. 12
1110	Schleswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Oberon, Towill	Nov. 18
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1315	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov. 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1090	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov. 22
1417	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sanderson, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
679	Lauretta, McPherson	Nov. 30
	Rothesay, Main	Nov. 30
1205	Erato, Jones	Dec. 2
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec 3
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 3
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1512	Arigona, Llewellyn	Dec. 9

FROM LONDON.

1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 21
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 20
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 1
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart &, Co.	Sept. 3
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 29
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 25
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 28
1700	Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 34
660	Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 0
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct 5
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 19
1477	Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 16
933	Kate Winfred, Starkey	Oct. 29
748	Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 3
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
886	Chiltearn (s), Edington—R Steuart & Co.	Nov 7
22000	Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Stuart & Co.	Nov. 6
1086	River Krishna, Rice	Nov. 7
1094	Proserpine, Brogger	Nov. 8
1042	Earl Russell, Foe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1416	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Dilharee, Blissett—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
990	City of Nankin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1403	Leith, (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 8

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1332	Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16
1107	Malta	Oct. 22
1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov. 26
762	Stirling (s)	Nov. 29

FROM CARDIFF.

1241	Gloucestershire, Lyle—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 19
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept 9
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
6-0	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505	Auriga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	Wolfville—Rennie Scovell & Co,	Oct. 23
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
445	Liberator	Nov. 1
1450	British Empire	Nov. 5
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
382	Colombo	Nov. 25

FROM NEWPORT.

1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

840	Magnolia, Guswell—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 15
620	Hyuree	Dec. 9
407	Colonel Fytche	Dec. 10
827	Fez Robanee	Dec. 13
1282	Magnificent	Dec. 18
1236	Annie Henderson.	Dec. 21
1300	Ticonderoga	Dec. 31
1285	Codabux	Dec. 31

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 17
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 11
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 24
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 23
850	Lammershagen, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 6
978	Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 4
	Arethusa, Lamont.	Sept. 25
995	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
910	Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay, Clark & Co	Oct. 5
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 7
700	Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1450	Isabella Kerr	Oct. 11
1200	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 26
1380	Cathcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec 17

FROM HAMBURG.

	Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

989	J. V., Wheeler	Oct. 6
1214	Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 12
697	J. L. Hall	Nov. 14
	Houghton, Tower	Nov. 19
	Dioscurien	Dec. 1

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
800	Cornubia—Wilson F. Bell & Co.	Oct. 30
	Cymric	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5

FROM BANGKOK.

424	Eena, Brumell	Nov. 28
540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
950	Octavia	Oct. 15
599	Hurgovan, Van Brabant—Bell Ventz & Lucius	Nov. 28

FROM SINGAPORE.

461	Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 11
159	Vision, Cumming	Oct. 21
1142	Lord Clyde	Dec. 12
	Summercloud	Dec. 16
	Alexandrine	Dec. 19

FROM MAURITIUS.

836	Waterloo	Dec. 1
816	Ismael	Dec. 15

FROM BOSTON

962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4

FROM COLOMBO.

	Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

FROM HONGKONG.

903	Evening Star, Harley	Nov. 28

FROM RANGOON.

	Hippogriffe	Nov. 22

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.
Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight ... 1/11 3/4
,, ,, 3 ,, ... 1/11 9/16
,, ,, on demand ... 1/11 3/8
,, Scotland and Ireland ... 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes ... 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 5/8d. ,,
3 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/2d. ,,
1 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On demand ... at 1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 ,,
3 do. ... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank
Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 11/16 ,,
3 do. 1/11 9/16 ,,
2 do. 1/11 1/2 ,,
1 do. 1/11 7/16 ,,
On demand 1/11 3/8 ,,
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... 1/11 3/8 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 5 ,,
Do. 24 do. 6 ,,

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those PREMISES, standing on Freehold Land, of 989 square yards, known as APOLLO HOUSE, situate at the corner of Apollo and Marine Streets. For particulars apply to
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Solicitor, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—No. 1. CHESNUT ARAB, seven years old, 15 hands, believed to be sound. Is a highly trained First Charger, and is up to great weight.

No. 2—A brown WALER GELDING, five years old, 15-2½, believed to be sound, is a trained Second Charger and a good Pig-sticker, and would make a handsome Harness Horse. For particulars apply to Major GORE, Byculla Hotel, Bombay. These Horses are only parted with on account of Owner proceeding to England.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed ex Rajpoot.

A first-rate English-built light buggy with shifting body, by Bennett and Botwood, Ipswich, England.

A very handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto

A very handsome shigram with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk by Dark of London.

A ditto mail phacton by Kinross.

Also,

A serviceable bay English horse, goes in double and single.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built four-seated brougham with surrounding double Venetians, lamps and shaft by Holmes of Derby.

A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.

A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,

A nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.

To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Ness, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C springs, by Windover.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th January 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This incomparable medicine is now acknowledged to be the most wonderful remedy in the world. It acts directly on the whole system, renovating the springs of life, purifying the blood, eradicating liver complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, pain in the side, and general debility. It is also a remedy on which the asthmatic may place the greatest dependence and obtain perfect restoration to health. The hypochondriac, dyspeptic, and nervous sufferers should resort to these invigorating Pills, which are capable of converting their despondency and gloom into sunshine, and bringing back those naturally happy thoughts engendered by a good digestion. One trial is all that is necessary to prove their never-failing efficacy!

NOTICES.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" amoug a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the case, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

GYMKHANA KIT.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FOILS.			
Good Solingen Foils ...	per pair	9 0	10 0
Do. do. brass mounted ...	,,	10 8	12 0
MASKS.			
Best Town Drawn Wire Fencing Masks ...	per pair	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do. with ears ...	,,	9 8	10 8
Helmets for Stick or Sword ...	each	15 8	16 0
FENCING JACKETS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, LUNGING PADS.			
Good Fencing Gloves ...	each right hand glove	4 8	5 0
Fencing Gauntlets ...		5 4	6 0
Do. Jackets...		14 8	16 0
Lunging Pads ...		10 0	11 0
SINGLE STICKS.			
Clean and well-finished Sticks ...	per pair	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do	per doz.	4 0	4 8
Basket hand-guards for Sticks	per pair	1 2	1 4
Do. do. do.	per doz.	6 0	7 0
Buffalo Hide Hilts...	,,	5 8	6 0
FOOT BALLS.			
Vulcanized India Rubber Balls.			
Covered with best Leather, size No. 4	each	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do. ,, 5	,,	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do. ,, 6	,,	10 0	11 0
QUOITS.			
Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins	at per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do. do. Brass do.		1 8	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do.		1 0	1 2

(Weights lbs. 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair)

The Galvanized Iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
, Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES

of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
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PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
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FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
CHIEF OFFICES,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
,, 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 ,, £41,000
,, 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 ,, £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs.1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of PREVIOUS death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or Death.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1 Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS
Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co'S STORES, PARELL.

The SALE will be resumed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, and will continue on each successive day until the whole be concluded, sale commencing at or shortly after 12 Noon. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' stores of all sorts, comprising anvils, augers, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenters' tools, paint, pitch, oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues detailing and describing each lot, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the stores are on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday the 17th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings
3 ,, ,, T cloth
1 ,, ,, packing twine
3 cases Dhotees
2 ,, T red lappets, 29 yards
1 ,, John Graves' chintz
5 ,, fast colour do.
5 ,, T red cambrics
2 ,, W printed border handkerchiefs
1 ,, printed do
2 ,, Madras woven do
10 ,, Swiss striped prints
1 ,, black camblet

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

3 bales 42 pieces 2,514½ yards 50 inches blue pilots
4 cases 142 ,, 24 ,, 9/8 ,, F. F. madder cambrics
2 ,, 200 ,, 20 ,, 49 ,, white mulls, Nos. 34 & 35
2 ,, 200 ,, 20 ,, 39 ,, do., Nos. 30,32,34,36&40

N.B.—These are to be sold without reserve and in small lots, that purchasers may have an opportunity of supplying themselves with the quantities they may require.

10 cases Huntley & Palmer's reading biscuits
3 casks rich porcelain toys.
On account of Hemraz Hirjee.
S S N / W 158 { 1 case 250 ps. W. Crossover Lenos.
On account of the concerned.
25 Bundles damaged brass wire, landed Ex the Louisa.

D B B—1/3—1 case carriage lace consisting of 2 sets green and gold—and 1 set blue and gold silk lace with paste and sewing and 1½ dozen tassal end.

SALE of NEW BOOKS.

On Monday, the 17th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sel by public auction at their rooms.

1 case new books, comprising Churchill's Mount Lebanon, Morley's Digest of the reported cases in India, Marcarin's Travels, Miscellaneous translations from the Oriental languages, Translations from the Chinese and American, Annals of Naima Sangermano's Burmese Empire, Travels of Evliya, the Ethiopic Didascalia, Rigveda Sanhita, Harivansa Parlanglois, Mokrize's Sultan's Mamlouks, Sankhya Karika, Raghuvansa Kalidase Carmen Sanskrite Et Latine, Hajee Khalfa Lexicon, The Dabistan or School of Manner, Thorpe's Northern Mythology, Natural History of Mammalia, Life of the Marquis of Worcester, History of the Art of Printing, Examples of Chinese Ornament, Geographical Distribution of Mammals, Shakespeare, the first folio, Grammar of Arnold's, Day's Malabar Fishes, Owen's Odontography, the History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan, the History of Hyder Naik, History of the Religious Wars between the Persian and American, Plates and Maps, History of the War in Bosnia, &c.

AUCTION SALE of FURNISHED HOUSE and LAND at MATHERAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—That delightfully situated and substantially built house, situated on one of the finest sites at Matheran, well-known as the property formerly belonging to the late Mr. Michael Scott, together with the land appertaining thereto. The house has seven good sized rooms, a capacious verandah six feet in width along the whole of the front, besides bath-rooms, dispense, &c. The out-houses are extensive, both as regards servants' and stable accommodation. The grounds are tastefully laid out.

A plan of the buildings and list of the furniture, which is substantial and very complete, may be seen on application to the undersigned, who consider this a very eligible investment, and one which can be safely recommended.

Further particulars will be given on application.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

ORGAN—A very magnificent self-acting mechanical organ, 7½ feet high and 4½ feet broad with 3 removable barrels, playing operas, dance, and vocal music like a Military Band.

A light second hand serviceable Palanquin.

Bombay, 13th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next the 17th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the effects of the late Surgeon Major Pirie, Bombay medical establishment, consisting of military uniform, wearing apparel, opera glass, portable medicine chest, trunks and sundries.

Also,

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late William Bossi, and Ferdinand Duringer, Engineers, deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, boxes, and sundries.

Also,

The effects of a gentleman deceased, consisting of a few articles of furniture, such as writing tables, wardrobe, chest of drawers, a iron treasury chest, a small collection of valuable books, a first rate gold hunting watch by Allen with a gold chain and locket, a set of fiddle-pattern spoons and forks for 6 persons, cooking utensils, and variety of sundries.

SALE OF 13 SHARES of COLABA COMPANY (Limited.)

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next the 17th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, at 3 o'clock P.M., by order of Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, on account and risk of Ruttonagher Manockjee, Broker, the 13 Shares of Colaba Company (Limited). The numbers of the above Shares are as under, viz.:—No. 1320, 1351, 1378, 1823, 2016, 2210, 2546, 2672, 2880, 3297, 3512, 3594, 3851.

CONDITION of SALE.
TERMS—CASH.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at BANDORA, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, at his residence at Bandora,—Neat and Modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, the property of J. C. Teasdale, Esq., leaving the Presidency. The full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

No Catalogue, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 15th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 14th January, 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEDISH IRON BARS.

On Thursday the 28th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass & Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., on Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee Metta Narayanjee Hurrypursad, on account and at the risk of the mortgager Thucker Vasanjee Jivraj, a lot of Swedish Iron Bars.

2634½ Candies of Swedish Iron Bars.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Saturday the 22nd instant, Messrs Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee, by the virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th of March 1868, executed by the said Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee to Shah Narayen Samjee, the mortgagee.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the south side thereof, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 360 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No. 2.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doongaree Joao Lousa Row, otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32 containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of Furzundaree land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage at Caval Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No. 1.

LOT 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of building standing thereon, situated on the Duncan Road Street in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No.—

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 17th instant, Messrs S. Shricristnajee & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises, at 3 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Jora Saba, and Goma Hurnath, and on account of the mortgagor Lalum, daughter of Syed Abdool Cader:—all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built with chunam and stone walls covered with tiles standing, upon Fazendary ground No. 12, belonging to the church of N. Sra de Esperance, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Bhatiarwada Street, admeasuring 15 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, and bounded on or towards the east by the public road, fronting on the east side thereof, on or towards the west by the compound wall and a gully, on or towards the north by the house of Begga Rumla, and on or towards the south by the house of Oosman Arooseya, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

10 bales 7 lb. T cloth.
2 cases T red and blue check handkerchiefs.
2 cases woollen cloth.
A few diamonds, ruby, and emerald rings.

Remainder invoice of 20 cases plated ware and fancy goods, comprising superior electro-silver plated double dome melon pattern and embossed dish covers in set with handles, tea services, tea and dessert spoons, plated butter knives, sets of knives, forks and spoons in leather cases, fancy boxes of needles, scissors, steel pens, magnum-bonum steel pens, pen holders, steel key rings, folding stereoscopes, watch springs, watch keys, mathematical instrument boxes, police lanterns, table knives, hammers, mahogany 6, 7, and 8 feet folding bagatelle tables, egg boilers, assorted pattern carriage lamps, blue laid, buff and cream laid envelopes, printing demy ruled and post papers, blank and printing books, common prayer books and church services bound in velvet, &c. &c.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. near the MAZAGON BAZAAR.

On Sunday next the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co., will sell by public auction near the Mazagon Bazaar, (in consequence of changing residence) the remainder of the handsome household furniture comprising tables, chairs, couches, presses, cots, a mahogany semi-grand Piano by Broadwood, lamps, pictures, books and sundries, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in RAMPART ROW WEST.

On Thursday the 17th proximo, at 4 P.M. on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of quit or Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or upper story dwelling house with stables built and stand thereon, situated in Rampart Row, west, and containing by admeasurement 173 square yards, or more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say on the east by Rampart Row, on the north by the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of Mr. Dinshawjee Shapoorjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their new auction rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, when they will submit to public competition, a quantity of carved blackwood household furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches with springs and leather cloth and chintz linings, easy chairs, verandah benches, presses, teapoys, &c., children's dolls, assorted comfits by Emmett, toilet soap, a few dozen of white cotton stockings, a few do. of bear's grease, ladies' muslin dresses or gown pieces, both plain and coloured, English half boots, Europe bound account books, a few articles of plated ware, carriage rugs, Cawnpore-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness, saddles, bridles for children, &c., &c.

Also, to close an account 6 garden pumps, two sewing machines, a few Railway wrappers, 2 cases of toys.

AT 2 P.M.

A good serviceable shigram horse. An English-built brougham.
A phaeton with horse and harness.
An English-built buggy
A do. do. brougham.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a grand pianoforte by Scheidmere, &c., &c., at Breach Candy.

On or about the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, the neat and valuable household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a first-rate grand pianoforte by Scheidmere, and blackwood and other furniture, &c., &c., of J. Neuberg, Esq. (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of COPPER SHEATHINGS.

Tomorrow Saturday, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Luckmidass Khimjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Narandass Jeevundass.

W. B. / 2 { 479 and 482—2 cases copper sheathing, 138 pieces 28 oz.
,, 484,486,488—3 do do 194 pieces 30 oz.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Thursday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. W. Orr, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of richly open carved blackwood household furniture, argand chandeliers, pier glasses, rich table ornaments &c., at Falkland Road.

On Tuesday the 18th instant, Messrs Bennett & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, argand chandeliers, pier glasses, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Abdool Ajij, Esquire, (leaving Bombay.) Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday the 15th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jacconets, &c.

10 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
4 ditto ditto 7 lbs.
10 ditto printing papers
100 casks porter

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome grey Arab riding horse, quiet in saddle and carries a lady.
A secondhand English built Brougham.
A pegue pony.
Two English built pony dog carts, new.
A gentleman's saddle with furniture and bridle.
A lady's ditto ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE of TEAK BOARDS.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Hajee Meerza Suffee Miskee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Gunney Hassum.

Ex Mozuffer.

About 11 tons 8 by ½ }
,, 14 ,, 8 by 1 } Teak Boards.
,, 30 ,, 8 by ¾ }

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.
A light English-built Hansom Cab, nearly new, by R. Ness, can be inspected either on Malabar Hill or in the Fort, at a few hours' notice.
A secondhand Hunting saddle, by Milroy, price Rs. 45.
Bombay, 14th Jan. 1870. BENNETT & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.